

THE TROPICO SENTINEL

VOL. I.

TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911

No. 7

CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Held Regular Meeting Thursday Evening, April 8. A Synopsis of Proceedings.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico was held at their place of regular meeting in the Tropico Bank Building, Junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, city of Tropico, Thursday evening, April 8, 1911, at 7 o'clock.

Present: Bancroft, Hobbs, Rittenhouse and Webster.

Absent: Richardson.

Minutes of last regular meeting, read, corrected and approved.

Communication from H. W. Melrose in reference to cost of printing, and an application from Mr. Ed Lynch, of Glendale, for position of City Engineer, received, read, and laid on the table.

Committee on Public Works, Mr. Webster, chairman, made partial report, concerning telephone poles on Palmer Avenue. Report received with further time to complete same.

Ordinance fixing the salaries of officers read a second time, amended, read a third time as amended and passed.

An ordinance regulating speed of automobiles and other vehicles driving or riding of horses or other animals, hitching of same, etc. and;

An ordinance regulating licenses and the collection thereof, and

An ordinance prohibiting the sale or use of vinous, malt, or other spirituous liquors as a beverage, except upon a practicing physician's prescription, within the city limits.

All were read a first time and laid over for a second reading.

Adjourned to next regular meeting Thursday, April 13, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

FOR LIBRARY BENEFIT LADIES WILL HOLD SALE

On April 15, in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. There Will Be Many Bargains.

The ladies of the library board have decided to hold a sale on the 15th inst., the proceeds of which will go for the purchase of books, periodicals and other needed articles for the library. All the articles will be donated by the merchants and by the ladies who take an interest in library affairs.

Among the articles from which to choose will be—ladies' aprons, shawls, bonnets, fancy work, little household necessities, groceries, pies, cakes, candies, delicacies, etc., and other numerous things not now known of or thought about.

The Chamber of Commerce rooms will be used for the bazaar and the sale will be from 10 to 4 p. m.

Everyone should make it a point not only to buy something, for they will not only get bargains, but will at the same time contribute toward library betterment.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The standing committees of the Tropico board of trustees are as follows:

Finance Committee—

Hobbs,
Richardson,
Bancroft.

Public Works—

Webster,
Bancroft,
Hobbs.

Police and Sanitary—

Richardson,
Hobbs,
Webster.

Ordinance and Judiciary—

Bancroft,
Webster,
Richardson.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

What will interest both children and adults is the prize which is being offered by an enterprising Glendale merchant. Mr. Williams of the Williams Dry Goods Store, Fourth and Glendale Avenue, is giving a child's ticket with a dollar purchase of dry goods and an adult's ticket for a \$2.00 purchase. These tickets admit the bearer to the Glendale motion picture theater. It is not necessary to purchase the full \$1.00 or \$2.00 worth at one time. Duplicate sales checks will be redeemed any time in April and May.

BEACH CITIES ANXIOUS TO HAVE AERIAL TROLLEY.

Numerous Proposals Have Been Made to J. W. Fawkes by Various Towns for the First Line.

A keen rivalry is being manifested by several beach cities in an effort to land the first aerial trolley line. Mr. J. W. Fawkes, the inventor of this system of transportation, has been devoting his entire time the past week to explaining to the different city councils the details of his trolley, and receiving proposals from them to erect the first line.

Ocean Park, Redondo and Long Beach councils have all made him flattering proposals and he is now endeavoring to choose the one which will be of the greatest benefit to the Aerial Trolley Company. Mr. Fawkes proposes to have a line in operation by June 1st, and will in a few days decide to which city will be given the first of this novel transportation system.

We understand there has been a hitch in the proposed construction of the Pacific Electric road from Glendale to Burbank, which was to have been in operation about April 1st. It would not surprise those who are acquainted with some of the inside facts if the Fawkes aerial trolley car would be the first to carry passengers between these two cities, the promise of P. E. officials and efforts of several Burbank citizens to the contrary notwithstanding. There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and it seems the Pacific Electric construction is "slipping."

It is only our suggestion, but it seems that the progressive Burbank citizens would do well to let the Pacific Electric road rest as it seems inclined to do, and boost their own home product and assist in putting into operation a system of transportation which will not only give them a quicker and cheaper method of transportation, but would advertise Burbank the world around as being the home of this great invention and of its inventors. But how often is it that communities as well as individuals are blind to the resources about them and look and reach afar for something inferior.

If you happen to know of a friend who has lived in Tropico at some time or other, you would do us and them a favor by giving us their address that we might send them a sample copy of the Sentinel. They will be interested in knowing what is going on here.

LOCAL NOTES AND BRIEFS

By a home, easy payments. J. J. BURKE, Blanch Avenue.

A full line of films and kodak supplies at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Do you want a home on easy payments? See J. J. BURKE, Blanch Avenue.

C. H. Barr of Riverside, a former resident of Tropico, paid the city a visit Monday.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company, Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

What have you to trade in acreage in San Fernando valley, for a modern up-to-date home in Tropico. J. J. BURKE, Blanch Avenue.

Watch for the Red S. in windows, 1102 Fourth street, Glendale. Needles and repairs for all kinds of sewing machines. E. J. Upham.

All kinds of sewing machines cleaned and repaired at Singer Store, 1102 Fourth street, Glendale. E. J. Upham.

Order your ice by phone from The Tropico Ice Company. Sunset 241. Home phone 523. H. G. Van Meter, manager, with headquarters at Tropico Mercantile.

Mrs. A. A. Lloyd of 1266 Cypress Avenue has opened up dressmaking parlors at her residence where she does all kinds of sewing at reasonable rates.

Ballantyne's Machine Shops, Thornton's Basket Factory and the Art Tile Factory are three of the big manufacturing adjuncts to the city of Tropico.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Stem of Cypress Avenue, left Wednesday for Santa Maria on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Jodon, who is well known in Tropico.

Of the two pictures exhibited by Weston, the Tropico artist in his prize contest, the one exhibited by him won honorable mention in "American Photography," Boston, in March.

Andy Stephenson's sale of the south end of Tropico hotel block, occupied by Story's drug store and Grant's jewelry store was perfected this week. Mr. Andrae of Glendale is the new owner.

E. G. B. Dunbar, right-of-way agent of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, came out Monday to place the poles for the telephone service on Palmer Avenue under the permit of the city board of trustees, granted at last regular meeting.

Our old Armenian friend James B. Normant, of 10th street, Tropico, with several other old country relatives has fallen heir to a large fortune, mostly of the money in the bank of England. We congratulate a very worthy citizen on this fine streak of luck.

We are fortunate in having in our town a gardener of more than ordinary ability in the person of W. A. Ranger of 1466 Cypress Avenue. Mr. Ranger does all kinds of landscape, fancy and general gardening, and it is such as he that makes our homes the beautiful ones that they are in point of floral beauty. He may be communicated with by phone—Sunset 497-J—or seen at the above address.

One hundred and seventy-five white leghorn chicks will hatch April 7, at Park Place Poultry ranch. Call and see the stock and leave your orders now. Price 12½ cents each or \$10 per hundred. Eggs for hatching, 75 cents per setting or \$5.00 per hundred. C. H. CUSHNIG, 1104 Glendale Ave. Phone Sunset 281-J.

G. W. Seward and wife returned to their mountain ranch home in the Castaic country on Wednesday last, after a week's visit with Mrs. Seward's sister, Mrs. Weinbrenner, on Park Avenue. Mr. Seward is in the stock and bee business up the country. He reports a busy time just now among the honey makers.

Carney fits feet. 536 Fourth St., Glendale.

Henry Burbank of Blanch Avenue has plans about completed to build a five-room house on that street.

Sewing machines sold on easy payments. 1102 Fourth street, Glendale. E. J. Upham.

Try Nyal's Cherry Compound for coughs and colds. 25c and 50c bottles at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

The residence of S. E. Brown on Blanch Avenue is about completed. J. J. Burke, the contractor is doing the work.

Mrs. J. V. Kent and Mrs. Rev. Harkness, of Chicago, visited Mrs. C. C. Chandler, at their home, Casa de Rosas, on Cypress Ave., last week.

Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets relieve indigestion and all forms of stomach disorders. Sold only at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

The city committee on public works, Mr. Webster, chairman, has had the storm washed portion of Park Avenue restored to fair condition.

Phone your order for ice; Sunset 291; Home 523. H. S. Van Meter is now prepared to furnish ice in large or small quantities. He also does a general express business.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flat irons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, \$3.

C. H. Kellogg of Chicago, paid his brother Frank Kellogg, of this city, a very welcome visit this week. He hurried away that he might hurry back—it is hoped.

The city fathers together with abutting property owners have the matter of paving the San Fernando road from curb to curb through the business part of the city under favorable consideration.

Let everyone boost the library by patronizing liberally the sale which will be conducted by the ladies on April 15. The proceeds will be spent for books and periodicals.

The Richardson tract is rapidly building up. Three new dwellings in the second block south of the post-office are well under way; all for homes for the owners.

Mrs. H. W. Meyers of Central Avenue entertained Friday, Mrs. Earl Merry and Miss French of Bowling Green, Ohio, who are in California for the winter. Miss Ida Meyer of Los Angeles visited her parents on the same day.

FOR SALE—The beautiful bungalow, strictly modern in all its appointments, water, gas, electric lighting and sanitary plumbing, six delightful rooms, kitchen a model of convenience, on Gardena street opposite west end of Cerritos Avenue, Richardson tract. Price \$2800; easy terms. See B. W. Richardson.

The building and grounds of the Tropico Manufacturing company (planing mill, sash and door factory) has passed into the hands of Mr. Neimeyer of the Tropico Lumber company, who is installing a complete outfit of new machinery and enlarging the capacity of the mill for all kinds of work. Mr. Matthewson has moved his outfit to Burbank.

Col. A. H. Sellers is sick at his home, No. 320 West California street. Col. Sellers makes his winter home here but spends his summers in Chicago, where he is one of the best-known financial men of that city. For years he was president of the Chicago Lumber & Trust Company. He is one of the familiar figures in the Pasadena-Chicago colony and his illness is regretted by a very large circle of friends.—Pasadena News Notes.

Col. Sellers is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr. of Tropico Avenue. She has been in constant attendance at his bed side and reports the patient somewhat improved yesterday.

Tropico Mercantile Co. Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Telephone us your order before 12 o'clock
SUNSET PHONE 19; HOME 524

3 cans Dutch Cleanser.....25c	3½ lbs. Pink Beans.....25c
6 lbs. Rolled Wheat and Oats.....25c	4 lbs. L. W. Beans.....25c
3 pkgs. Dr. Price Food.....25c	4 lbs. S. W. Beans.....25c
3 pkgs. Corn Flake E. C.....25c	4 lbs. Lima Beans.....25c
2 pkgs. Grape Nuts.....25c	6 lbs. Rice.....25c
25c pkg. Pearlina.....25c	2 cans tall Salmon.....25c
7 bars Lenox Soap.....25c	3 cans Peas.....25c
8 bars D. C. Soap.....25c	3 cans V. C. Beans.....25c
6 bars Swift's White Soap.....25c	3 pkgs. Jello.....25c

Free delivery orders must be in by 1 o'clock to insure delivery same day.

COFFEE

We sell Schillings', Hill's, Newmark's and Ben Hur Coffees. Freshly roasted.

Anything made by Jevne or Bradford in the bakery line we can get for you. Let us know before 3 p. m. any day, and it will be delivered to your door the next morning.

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital \$25,000

OFFICERS

President.....DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President.....B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier.....JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL.....B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS.....ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits.....\$5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911.....\$567,000

Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291

HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

Central Feed, Fuel & Express Co.

KIRKHAM BROS., Proprietors

HAY, GRAIN, COAL, WOOD; POULTRY SUPPLIES
SUNSET 355-J

1200 Central Avenue

TROPICO, CAL.

SUBSCRIBE NOW...
\$1.50 PER YEAR

VITOSOPHY

By KNOLES

The integument, or skin encasing the human body is an organ, as much so as the heart and lungs and many diseases could be easily eradicated were proper treatment given and confined to the skin.

Did you ever observe the color and variety of the beautiful clouds floating in the eyes of your friends, acquaintances and strangers? They are quality and characteristics of the mental and physical powers, trend and capacities. Study all these things.

Many persons are always wrong, always doing wrong and are willing to continue to do wrong and they may be compared to a mountain slide; continually slipping and sliding down and down till they tumble to the bottom of degradation with the chances of regaining former position very meager.

It is a scientific fact that the wild visions and horrors of an individual suffering with delirium tremens are shaped, influenced and regulated by his bad habits. For instance, the person addicted to the use of tobacco will always see snakes, serpents and things of the Siurian age while all others see only birds and animals.

The ears usually measure the size of the brain and heart, but of course not so accurately as the yardstick. Never fear the fellow with large ears unless you corner, or misuse him. Never try to scare the fellow with small ears, or any sized ears if they stand out from the head and especially when they point forward.

Wherever you may be notice that the tip of some people's noses are pointing towards the stars, while the tip of other people's noses point straight towards the center of the earth; then all the other varieties point divergent angles between the zenith and the center of the earth and rarely ever two posed on the same angle.

Every human being has either an acid, or alkali heart and you may test the truth of this quite easily with your children, friends and companions. The acid heart beats quick and rapid, the alkali heart slow and ponderous the acid heart will average almost two beats to one of the alkali—you will find this always true—when both persons are in fair health.

When a person is middle aged and past and is wholly associated with people with convex faces it will not be very long before, the advice of the doctor will be sought under the belief that the sense of hearing is failing, especially if such person also has a convex profile, for the universal principle and should be taught universally.

The reason some people never send out a thought is because they never have any to send and the reason they never receive a good thought is because they have no room to entertain thoughts. Thoughts are real and it is known that they have been projected thousands of miles. Is it unreasonable to believe that it is possible to send a thought millions of miles? Don't count, but pray.

A great fortune is a convenient thing, but good health is very much better. Think of the many friends and neighbors you have known through life that struggled late and early to accumulate money and property to the neglect of their health and social enjoyments. How much did they take with them to an early grave and did they leave many friends?

It is an indisputable fact that the hairs on some people are perfectly round, while on others they are flat; just think of the display of intelligence of the female with round hair attempting to curl it. It is natural for flat hairs to curl and if the regulation length is permitted, the curls will be becoming to that individual, while even artificial curls placed on the head of a person with round hair always looks horrid.

Do you know why some men and women—children as well—have long, large, bony limbs, while others have small, rounded and curving formations? It is their temperaments. Imagine an instructor in athletics and gymnastics in our public schools or playgrounds changing a temperament—then the leopard may change his spots truly. The laws of nature should be understood they are constantly on exhibition before your eyes.

No human being is born with any more moral sense than any other animal, moral sentiments are awakened and are rather a matter of education and cultivation and become the companion of reason. Unguarded moral sentiments, though cultivated, will weaken under the exercise of evil habits and become evil impulses displaying vitality even when snuffed the breezes of eternity. This is a universal principle. Do parents and teachers recognize it?

Did you ever observe that some persons faces are round as a ring, almost others almost square, while still others have the triangular shape. By these masterful strokes of nature a real index is given to all that is within the head and body. Every human being exists to best advantage when like a fish, he is in his or her proper element, but out of the proper element all animal life is a struggle. Get in your proper element and the only way to do it is to know and understand yourself, then act.

Ignorance and selfishness are the highways to degeneracy; degeneracy is the true source of most of the troubles and crimes that afflict the human race. Ignorance and selfishness do not always go hand in hand; they at times do not even recognize each other, though they sometimes occupy the same temple. Why should you cultivate either? Why not assert

that there is not room in a pure body for either, let alone both and proceed to oust them? And it will be the fight of your life, but the greatest of all victories.

Some persons are abnormally sensitive and delicately impressionable, while others may easily have their sensibilities aroused and then they become impressionable, yet there are many persons who appear to be wholly deficient in these fine gifts and are unable to believe that there are such natural endowments. Even the lower order of animals display evidences of such, but when applied to them we call it instinct. Who has not been able to read in the actions of fowls and beasts the prophesy of approaching storms, yes, even the character of the future season?

Did you ever try to number, classify, and analyze the impulses of the human being and be able to define the difference between emotion, passion and other impinging influences that impel to action? If you will investigate exhaustively, you will reach the irresistible conclusion, that seven of them have their origin and are developed from the magnetism transferred through one of the senses from the lower order of animals. The ancients understood the principle and if you will go far enough, you will strike the trail that will lead you to a position where a plain glimpse of old Nick is afforded.

Did you ever notice that some persons will breathe about twice as often within a given time as their friend, or companions—observe and you will find this universally true—and also that the female breathes like a goose and the male like an ox. You may go to the cradle of the bundled up infant and distinguish the sex by its manner of breathing. We were told once that one of the lady teachers in the Los Angeles schools was teaching "the girls deep breathing so they would breathe like the males." We would be pleased to have her announce to the public through the city papers the degree of success following her laudable efforts.

It was truly said years ago that what was food to some persons was poison for another person, but the reason for the observation was never given; ever observing person recognizes the truth of the saying for every one's experience proves it to be true. Usually watermelon and strawberries are poison to the writer of this column. There is just as much difference in the stomachs of people as there is between their chins, eyes, noses and ears—more too—and in order to know what to eat and how to eat you should know what kind of a stomach you have. Birds and beasts know just when, how and what to eat; they are rarely ever sick, yet how is it with mankind?

The skin covering all human bodies is either as smooth as velvet, or rough and rugged—somewhat resembling the scales of fishes. The individual was born so and so long as he, or she is in the enjoyment of fair health will remain so. No surgical skill, or medical treatment can ever effect a change. There was never a truer saying than that "the Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots." There is a slight, but perpetual exudation—rather sticky—from all over the body of the individual with a skin as "smooth as polished marble" and will be as long as they live and are in fair health not distinguishable in the case of a person with the rough scaly skin. Examine your own body and the bodies of your children for proof of this wonderful fact. Do you not observe the folly of women using powders and preparations on their faces promiscuously, for a preparation that would tend to aid in keeping the features of one woman smooth might produce a crop of whiskers for another. And a variety of preparations used without knowledge of the quality of the skin accounts for the numerous increase of females with unsightly hair upon their faces.

WHY STATE DIVISION WILL REDUCE TAXES

It is a law of nature that small bodies are moved and controlled easily. Large bodies require more time and power, and are cumbersome. A state is a body of men. The same laws control political as well as physical bodies. This is why there is much less waste in small governments than in large ones.

The small township governments of New England there is absolutely no loss of money, as the "town" gets value received for every dollar spent. It is so with counties, as witness Orange since its division from Los Angeles in the year 1889.

The state of Oregon and Minnesota ran for many years at an annual average cost of about \$300,000, and they could now, but, as the Hon. A. B. Nye, state controller, says (Report of 1909-1910, page 52), "Former prudent policies have been reversed, and industry is being heavily burdened by large state debts and vast expenditures."

The ten counties of Southern California will make a small state, comparatively, and will be moved and controlled more easily than the present large state.

Delaware cost \$422,241 for 1906. Southern California paid \$3,156,024.78 into the state treasury in 1909, enough to run seven Delawares one year. That is why state division will reduce taxes. B. A. STEPHENS.

Los Angeles, Feb. 6th, 1911.

The natives of Alaska are dying at a greater rate than any other primitive race with which civilized man has come in contact.

An automatic burglar-proof lock has been patented for freight trains. If broken it sounds an air whistle and sets the brakes on the train.

RECIPROCITY.

Farm Land Values and Wages in Canada and in the United States.

Apropos of Canadian Reciprocity, the report of the Tariff Board which the President transmitted to the Senate in response to the Cummins resolution, contains some mighty interesting reading regarding the relative land values and wages in Canada and the United States, respectively.

The actual situation is, that occupied farm lands in Canada, except in the northwest, range in value as high as, or higher than, those along the border in the United States. "In the New England border states,—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont,—the land values fall below those in all the Eastern provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick, where the value is the same as in Vermont, and slightly less than in New Hampshire and Maine."

Michigan land averages four dollars per acre lower than Ontario land, as does also Minnesota land. In Wisconsin and some of our more interior southern states, where the season is warmer and longer, and the soil exceptionally fertile, the land values are higher than in our own border states, and to the same degree higher than the Canadian lands adjoining those border states. Going farther west, it appears that farm lands in Manitoba, in the ten years just passed, have increased from twenty-six dollars to forty-six dollars, or only 77 per cent. In British Columbia the value of occupied farm lands is seventy-three dollars per acre.

Several economic facts must be noted in regard to the cheap lands of northwestern Canada. In the first place, these lands are rising with almost incredible rapidity towards the United States value-level. In Saskatchewan improved farm land mounted from seven dollars per acre in 1900 to twenty-two dollars per acre in 1910, or 215 per cent. In Alberta the increase was from seven dollars to twenty dollars, or 185 per cent net increase. The Canadian railways are said to be anticipating still greater augmentations in the value of these lands. In the second place, these lands grow no other crops but wheat to advantage, as is shown by the fact that agriculturists whose lands are used for mixed farming in the Canadian west are against the reciprocity Agreement. As to wheat, the United States farmers are protected by the longer freight haul and by the fact that prices of wheat are largely fixed by the world's markets.

Except in the extreme East, farm labor in Canada is paid practically as well as in the United States. Wages in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are on the same general level as in Minnesota and North Dakota, being higher in both countries to the westward. Wages in Ohio and Ontario are nearly identical, the Ohio monthly wage paid to agricultural laborers being \$22.11, while in Ontario it is \$21.59. New York wages are slightly higher than those in Quebec, being \$26.00, while in Quebec wages are \$23.23.

AN IRRIGATION EXPERT.

Makes the Following Observation On Pumping for Irrigation.

Stephen O. Jayne, United States irrigation expert, stationed at Spokane, Wash., in a lengthy paper on pumping for irrigation, makes the following observations:

Water power by turbine wheels is first choice.

Electric power, when it can be obtained reasonably, is second choice. A cord of seasoned fir or tamarack wood is about equal in fuel value to a ton of Rock Springs coal.

It requires about one pint of gasoline per horse power per hour in gasoline engines, and distillate probably about 30 per cent cheaper.

It requires at least a pound of coal per horse power per hour for the best steam engines obtainable, and about four and a half pounds per horse power per hour for common engines. I would add at least 50 per cent to these amounts of coal to make good in practice.

Centrifugal pumps are not recommended for lifts much over 100 feet.

Where centrifugal pumps are used, more power must be provided to do the same work than plunger pumps.

Large pumping plants are proportionately more economical than small ones.

It requires 1.71 theoretical horse power to raise sufficient water 100 feet high, (and other elevations in proportion) to cover 10 acres one foot deep in 80 days, and this theoretical power should be doubled to give satisfactory results in practice or say about three and a half horse power.

The cost of attendance and incidentals must be considered, bearing in mind that turbine water wheels and electric motors need but little attention.

The governments of thirty-nine states now co-operate with the United States geological survey or hydrographic work.

THE DECAY OF MANNERS.

Saying from an Essay by the Author of "Marse Chan," "Meh Lady," Etc.

Thomas Nelson writes in the Century "On the Decay of Manners"—manners which are the hallmark of "that life of quality, the foundation of what is good breeding, the native air of which is refinement, and the membership of which are all gentilefolk the world over." Here are some of his points:

"The bloom on the ripened fruit of civilization, and the proof of its perfection, is delicacy."

"Whatsoever the form may be, and there are many forms in which good breeding may present itself—as many, indeed, as are the incidents of social intercourse—whatever tends to the opposite is rudeness."

"Whoever takes advantage of another we know can not be a gentleman, for the first word of the law of good breeding, as the last, is kindness. The Golden Rule contains the last word of manners, as it does on most other laws of living."

"The express train and the 'crush-hour' are in many ways great advantages, but they are not conducive to good manners."

"To revive ancient good breeding and bring back the old-time manners, it is necessary to set aside money as the chief foundation of respect, and to set up once more the ideals of courtesy and kindly conduct."

"Women make both the manners and the morals of a people. Neither rises higher than the gage which women set in a community."

"If those who are gentilefolk—who possess the rare, but often unprized, treasures of refinement, culture, taste, and high ideals of living and thinking, would scrupulously hold themselves above pandering to vulgarity simply because it has wealth behind it, a society would soon be formed which would have not only the stamp of good breeding, but, as possessing the thing itself, would have the authority and power to dictate its own terms."

U.S. HOTEL

Opp. U. S. Postoffice



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John G. Althouse - Proprietor

EDWIN C. LUKE

JOHN B. MCCAIN

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The Queen Shoe Store Co.

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

IRRIGATION IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

The Irrigation District Plan Under Bridgeport Act The Best

CORPORATE PLAN UNFEASIBLE

And Would Not be Satisfactory to the Great Majority of the People

By W. F. Holt.

After having given a great deal of thought and investigation to the matter I am fully convinced that the present condition of the water problem and canal system of the Imperial valley, will never be satisfactory to the people, and the valley cannot go ahead and prosper as it should unless there is some kind of a change made.

The next question then is what kind of a change will be best for the valley as a whole. In considering this matter no one should be so narrow as to take a purely selfish view of it, but should consider it from the point of what is best for all of the people of the valley, and for the valley as a whole.

After careful thought on the matter, I am fully convinced that the Irrigation District plan under the Bridgeport Act amended to suit our conditions, is the only possible and satisfactory plan. In arriving at this conclusion, I have had to look entirely beyond my personal interests.

As a matter of fact, under the Irrigation District plan, I will be required to pay a large amount of taxes to help support it, while I am not a user of any water at all, on account of the irrigation system. My assessed valuation now on real estate that will be taxable in this matter, is larger than any other single individual in the valley, and is more than ten times larger than the average farmer of the valley. While my property, all being town property, will not use any water, I cannot look at this matter from a purely personal point of view, but must look at it from the point I believe is best for the majority of the people of the valley, and the valley as a whole. Then, the whole valley is benefited and becomes prosperous, I too, will be benefited in other ways. So I can well afford to pay my part of the necessary taxes and I believe every other person in the valley will be in the same condition.

In my opinion, the private Corporation Plan, or the Mutual Holding Plan, is simply impossible. I do not believe this plan would be satisfactory at all to the great majority of the people of the valley, and then there are legal difficulties in the way that makes it so that I do not believe this plan could be put into effect; and then, besides all of this, it will be impossible to finance this plan as bonds under this plan cannot be sold for the very simple reason that there would be no adequate security behind them.

The idea has been advanced that it could be financed by selling water rights. This, I believe is wrong; and furthermore, I do not believe it would be possible to handle the matter in this way. The people will not buy these water rights to start with unless the canals are built, and there is no way to get the money to build the canals before selling the water rights and getting the money for them. And then there are very grave doubts as to a legal proposition whether or not these water rights can be sold.

I think I have read and heard all of the different arguments against the Irrigation district plan. I have given a good bond and have something better to all of these objections that have been argued. After looking into all of them I do not believe any of these objections are well taken or have any good grounds to stand on. First and very important the Irrigation district plan can be financed, as it will be a good bond and have something behind it. The objection made that every voter has a voice in the matter is not a reasonable one. No one under our form of government should make this objection in irrigation district matters any more than they should make it in state, county or city matters. All voters have a say in all of our elections and all of our property interests are at stake just as much in state, county and city affairs as they would be in this irrigation district plan matter. My personal opinion is: The matter will be a great deal safer in the hands of all the voters than it would be the other way. An irrigation district will practically be a municipality, and will be subject to all the safeguards now thrown around state, county or city government. And, I believe, there would be less likelihood of mistakes, manipula-

tions and graft under the district plan than would be under the corporation or mutual water company plan.

There has been much said of the fact that a great deal of the land of Imperial valley is still government land, and that the government land cannot be taxed to support this district, pay bonds, etc. I do not believe that any one claims that government land can be taxed, but the fact of the matter is this: The government land in the valley will be government land only a short time unless this canal system is not put in shape so this government land can all get water. The people will soon improve it and prove up and get title to all of it. And as this land is absolutely worthless without water, and as they cannot get water unless they pay their proportion of the cost, there will be no trouble about getting all of this land to paying its part of all expense. The people who own or file upon this government land will be glad to pay their part in order to get the water. They will have to pay just the same as any one else.

I am probably more interested in this matter than any other several individuals combined in the valley from a financial point of view. And I am satisfied in this matter. It has been stated, that the irrigation plan will place a bond issue on the valley of ten million dollars and that this bond issue will be a mortgage on every piece of real estate in the valley. The matter has been held up in such light as would convey the idea that the interest on these bonds would be an additional burden which the farmers and other real estate owners would have to bear over what they are carrying now. The way this matter has been stated I do not believe is fair as showing up the actual facts. In the first place it is not a certain thing at all that this bond issue will be any such an amount as ten million dollars. There is just a possibility that conditions may come about so that this bond issue will be as low as six million dollars or it may be ten millions or it may be a figure between these two. This is a matter that is subject to certain conditions and is also largely in the control of the people as to the amount. But to be perfectly safe we will take the worst end of it for the sake of argument and take the largest amount, being ten millions of dollars for the figures, on which to base our estimate.

To start with, this bond issue is not a direct mortgage on any man's land or property, any more than any other bond issue such as state, county, city and school bonds etc., are. This bond matter will be handled just the same as all other bond issues; and the individual property owner will not be in any different position in connection with it than he is with any other bond issue. But, we will suppose that the total issue will be ten million dollars. This will mean when the system is completed, we will have a first-class canal system in every respect, constructed to cover four hundred thousand acres of lands in the United States. This would only be \$25 per acre.

All of the government irrigation projects being put in are costing the people, from \$40 to \$60 per acre, and even more, in some cases. Also, practically all of the private irrigation enterprises put in the last year have cost the people from \$40 to \$60 per acre. And, in all of these cases, the people have to pay all of this money back inside of ten years, while, under the Irrigation District plan, they have 30 years to pay it in. It is true that under the Government plan they do not have to pay interest; but, this is more than off-set, from the fact, that they have to pay two to three times as much, and, have to pay it in the first few years, right at the time the people are struggling to get on their feet financially.

Taking the outside figure possible of ten million dollars. You will see that the people of Imperial valley will have less than one-half per acre to pay for just as good a canal system and a better water right, than most of the government and private enterprises have, and the people of the valley will have three times as long to pay it in.

Now as to the question of cost: The interest on ten million dollars will be five hundred thousand dollars per year. The people of the district will have this amount to pay, and also the expense of maintaining the canal; but, to off-set this, they already have to pay the expense of maintaining all of the canals of the different Mutual Water Companies; and, from the best information I can get, I am of the opinion, that when the whole canal system is built in first class shape, as it should be, it will not cost any more per acre to maintain the whole canal system than it now costs the people to maintain the present system. And the people will save the fifty cents per acre foot which they are now paying the California Development Company for water, as they will not have to pay this fifty cents per acre foot, or any other amount for water beyond the actual cost of maintaining and operating the system.

The average amount of water used in irrigating countries similar to Imperial Valley, will run at least 4 feet per annum, where the country is well under cultivation. But, to be absolutely sure on the matter, we will take three acre feet as an average. This would mean that the farmers of the valley are now paying an average of \$1.50 per acre per year for water of the California Development Company. This, on four hundred thousand acres of land would make \$600,000 per year that would be saved to the farmers over the present arrangements.

The Irrigation District will get a revenue from the lands in Mexico of fifty cents per acre foot for the water used on the Mexican lands. It is probably safe to say that within a few years, there will be at least 300,000 acres of land in Mexico using water from the canal system. This, on a basis of 3 acre feet, would make \$300,000 per year income to the district from the Mexican lands, this added to the \$600,000 saved from the present arrangements as stated above would make \$900,000, that the district would have to off-set the \$500,000 interest which they would have to pay. On this basis, under the Irrigation District Plan, within a few years or as soon as the country gets mostly under cultivation, the people of the valley would save enough over the present arrangement, by owning the canal system themselves, to pay all of the bond interest and \$400,000 per year, besides, which would be ample with what they are now paying per acre for maintaining canals to pay all bond interest and expense of maintaining canals, and create a sinking fund to finally pay off the bonds. And the people would have the satisfaction of having a canal system they could depend upon.

In making these estimates I have taken the outside figures of ten million dollars used by the opponents of the irrigation district plan, while, as a matter of fact, the actual amount may easily be two or three million less. The opponents of the district plan have not stated the facts on both sides of the question, as should be done by all fair minded people who are trying to arrive at the facts, and get at what is the best thing for all the people of the valley. For an instance, they fail to state that in taking this matter over, the people will get the benefit of the claim against the government which the railroad company has, and which, if the people had would undoubtedly soon be paid and the people would likely get near a million dollars or more. They also fail to state that in taking this matter over the people will get thirty or forty thousand acres of land in Mexico. A large part of this land is good, similar to what the C. M. Company is asking \$40 to \$50 per acre for. There are those and other matters that the people will get the benefit of that would probably amount to two or three million dollars.

It has been stated that in case the people adopted a district irrigation plan and put a large sum in a bond issue capital would not come into the valley and that banks, loan companies and others will not make loans in the valley; that certain parties who claim to know had made these statements. I wish to state very positively that there is no truth whatever in the assertion. In the first place it is a well known fact that these loan companies have not so far done much loaning in the valley. They have made every possible excuse in the past five years for not making loans and it comes in very poor grace now to be adding any further excuses. Especially the excuses as flimsy and unreasonable as the ones stated. I think I am in probably as close touch with the financial interests of the southwest as anyone interested in the valley. Since this matter came up I have been looking into it. It is a well known fact that I, myself, depend at times upon the financial interests for large amounts of money for interests in the valley. Upon looking into this matter I have not found any indications of any kind that would hurt any in getting money in case they adopt the irrigation plan; but, on the other hand strong financial men with whom I have talked, have indicated that they were pleased at the prospects of the irrigation district as giving a satisfactory solution of

the canal troubles and putting the valley on a firm foundation. Some of these men who already have considerable money invested here indicated that they would consider their investments a great deal safer if the irrigation district plan was put through to a successful issue as outlined by the people of the valley. I am satisfied that the farmers of the valley will get loans on their property a great deal easier, and, on better terms after the Irrigation District plan is in operation, than they can now, or than they can under any other plan that is being talked of in the valley.

It has also been stated that nearly all of the irrigation districts have been failures. This, on a fair statement of facts, is not true, and I have looked the matter up. A great many districts formed under the old Wright act were failures for the reason, the law was loose and defective, and left the way open for manipulators and speculators, who took advantage of it to beat the public largely by forming districts where no districts were wanted and where there was very little or no water and getting bonds and selling them, profiting by the sale, instead of building canals and placing water upon the land for the people who wanted water. This state of affairs has been changed under the present law known as the Bridgeport Act. I have not found any failures where the matter has been gone into and handled by the people under the Bridgeport Act.

One of the best recommendations for the district plan is the fact that everyone with whom I have talked who is living under the districts formed in recent years is well satisfied with them and recommends them very highly. I have also found this true of the people living under these districts in Colorado and Nebraska, states that have had the system in operation for several years.

To summarize the whole matter: In my opinion the district irrigation plan is the only plan that is possible or feasible under present conditions and the only plan that will be satisfactory to the people of the valley.

The people now have an opportunity to take hold of the whole matter and own and operate it themselves. It is up to the people to decide whether or not they will take this opportunity which they now have or let it go by, allowing the matter to go into other hands, or continue in any manner that will not be satisfactory to the people of the valley.

The question now before the people is whether or not they will adopt the irrigation district plan.

The question of price, terms, amount of bond issue and all these things will be decided later. The people will have the deciding of all these issues in their own hands.

The people should organize this irrigation district. Then they will have an official organization, represented by an official body and will then be in a position to take hold of and work out all of these questions to a satisfactory solution. And the people will be in a position to turn down anything they did not want, or adopt anything they do not want, or adopt anything they are formed. But, in my opinion, it is highly important that they organize themselves into this district as soon as possible, in order to get in a position, where they can do something as above stated.

ASTONISHING WEALTH

According to the bulletin issued by State Controller Nye, Los Angeles county again leads the State in property valuation for tax assessment. The figures for the county are:

Value of real estate.....	\$223,803,215
Value of improvements thereon.....	116,482,235
Value of personal property.....	72,317,725
Money and solvent credits.....	2,908,384
Assessed value of railroads.....	8,889,005

Total valuation of property, Los Angeles county \$531,400,559
Against this great value the indebtedness of the county is only \$1,094,000 made up as follows:

Funding debt.....	\$1,050,000
Floating debt.....	44,000
Total debt.....	\$1,094,000
In assessed property value Los Angeles county leads San Francisco by about \$16,000,000, while her total debt is \$15,220,500 less.	

San Francisco Figures
Value of real estate.....\$288,095,453
Value of improvements.....145,167,790
Value of personal property.....49,735,302
Money and solvent credits.....31,970,618
Assessed value of railroads.....392,925

Total value of property, San Francisco county, \$515,420,089
Against this there is a funded debt of \$16,314,500.

Assessed Values for the State
The total assessable value of property for the whole State is \$2,373,897,092, made up as follows:

Value of real estate.....	\$1,364,208,233
Value of improvements thereon.....	547,036,091
Value of personal property.....	278,669,845
Money and solvent credits.....	54,225,410
Assessed value of railroads.....	129,757,113

Total value of property, Subject to a total county indebtedness of only \$23,401,411, of which \$23,023,500 is "funded" and only \$379,911 "floating."

California's Richest Counties
Based on the 1910 assessment valuation of property the richest counties of California are:

State.....	\$2,373,897,092
County.....	Assessed Valuation
Los Angeles.....	\$531,400,559

San Francisco.....	515,420,089
Alameda.....	200,296,102
Santa Clara.....	73,144,102
Fresno.....	65,264,422
Sacramento.....	61,448,932
Kern.....	52,559,136
San Bernardino.....	49,895,897
San Joaquin.....	46,589,111
San Diego.....	41,921,174
Tulare.....	37,445,140
Sonoma.....	36,822,794
Contra Costa.....	35,339,378
Santa Barbara.....	31,185,200
Orange.....	30,597,532
Humboldt.....	29,149,177
Monterey.....	28,552,856
San Mateo.....	27,575,681
Riverside.....	26,925,821
Ventura.....	25,516,650

It will be noted that eight of the nine counties commonly grouped as "Southern California," are in the "richest counties" class, while the other county—Imperial though only four or five years old, already has an assessable property valuation of \$12,148,180.

Other counties whose valuation is between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000 are: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Napa, Placer, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Tehama, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Yolo.

In assessed value of railroad property the following five counties lead:

San Bernardino.....	\$12,999,332
Los Angeles.....	8,889,005
Kern.....	8,889,005
Fresno.....	6,395,792
San Joaquin.....	5,103,869
Los Angeles.....	\$329,803,215
San Francisco.....	\$112,482,235
Alameda.....	\$49,735,302
Alameda.....	\$110,563,550
Santa Clara.....	\$14,478,310
Fresno.....	\$19,290,890
Sacramento.....	\$9,719,981
Los Angeles.....	\$72,317,725
San Francisco.....	\$9,793,362
Alameda.....	\$19,162,131
Kern.....	\$11,759,884
Fresno.....	\$8,781,952

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Great in Population
California is divided into fifty-eight counties and has a total population of 2,377,459. On the basis of population the principal counties (those of 50,000 or more people) are:

County	Population
Los Angeles.....	594,131
San Francisco.....	416,912
Alameda.....	141,131
Santa Clara.....	83,339
Fresno.....	75,659
Sacramento.....	75,659
San Diego.....	61,665
San Bernardino.....	56,796
San Joaquin.....	50,731

Ten other counties have populations exceeding 30,000, and less than 50,000 each; ten others of from 20,000 to 30,000 each; and thirteen of from 10,000 to 20,000 each.

Without the least desire to voice a word of disparagement regarding the personnel of the populations of other States, it must be borne in mind that California's population is necessarily almost free of the poverty-stricken immigrants from Europe, by reason of the long and expensive railway journey across the continent involved in reaching the State. California's immigration is largely from the Middle West and West, and consists of people who bring means and ability with them. Of that class of people California is absorbing more than a hundred thousand a year—to their own benefit and also to the benefit of the State. With their brains, their industry, and their means, they are contributing immensely to the greatness of California.

In the State of California there are, great and small, fifteen distinct oil fields. Some idea of the present status of the oil industry may be gained by looking at the figures on production for the year ending June 3, 1910. The following is the showing by fields:

Coalinga, 17,257,758 barrels; Kern River, 14,831,217; Midway Sunset, 11,250,611; Santa Maria, 7,622,794; McKittrick, 5,669,946; Fullerton Brea Canyon, 4,661,838; Salt Lake, 3,398,906; Whittier-Coyote, 1,094,180; Ventura Santa Paula, 463,211; Los Angeles, 308,930; Newhall, 120,504; Sumnerland, 76,748; Watsonville, 50,150; Puente, 34,850; Arroyo Grande, 22,035; total for the year, 67,063,723 barrels.

Another table that is always of interest is the one showing the oil production and the value thereof from the year 1887, when the first records are available, up to and including the first ten months of 1910. These figures are as follows:

Year	Barrels	Value
1887.....	67,872	\$ 125,714
1888.....	699,332	1,389,665
1889.....	705,220	368,043
1890.....	307,360	384,200
1891.....	323,600	312,264
1892.....	385,043	561,333
1893.....	470,179	608,692
1894.....	188,978	1,064,521
1895.....	1,245,239	1,900,225
1896.....	1,257,780	1,189,793
1897.....	1,911,569	1,518,209
1898.....	2,249,983	2,376,420
1899.....	2,677,875	2,660,793
1900.....	4,329,850	1,152,528
1901.....	8,754,590	1,487,609
1902.....	13,752,500	10,269,385
1903.....	24,337,828	16,521,400
1904.....	28,476,925	19,896,792
1905.....	26,671,000	23,381,150
1906.....	26,474,000	26,929,155
1907.....	38,296,200	28,708,750
1908.....	35,246,500	32,109,629
1909.....	36,198,187	32,981,187
1910.....	39,000,000	40,000,000

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LULLA-BY TO A PUG DOG.

Rock-a-bye, toozle, you're mamma's own pet,
Sweet little doggie—your nose is quite wet!
Kiss, muzzler, Puggie! you cute little thing!
Snuggle up close now and hear mamma sing:

"Sleep, sleep, little doggie baby!
Sleep, sleep, slumber ship Ahoy!"
Sleep, sleep, little doggie baby—
Mamma's little pug-dog boy!"

Lulla-by, Puggie! your hair is like moss,
Licked with your tiny, red tongue to a gloss.
Kiss, mamma, deary—oh my, what a smell!
Gnawing a bone, sir! Indeed, I can tell.

Rock-a-bye, darling! those bad little fleas
Are really quite naughty my angel to tease!
But lulla-by, precious, and kiss me once more—
Now the sandman in slumber you soar!

"Sleep, sleep, little doggie baby!
Sleep, sleep, slumber ship Ahoy!"
Sleep, sleep, little doggie baby—
Mamma's little pug-dog boy!"

Rock-a-bye, Puggie—My! Look at those feet!
Where have you been in such mud, little sweet?
Burrs in your tail, and your ear, I declare,
Has axle-grease on it, all stuck in the hair!

Rock-a-bye, Puggie! forget all your woes,
Muzzler just loves you from tail-tip to nose!
Kiss me, my sweetheart, and close those dog-eyes,
Lulla-by, lulla-by—off to the skies!

"Sleep, sleep, little doggie baby!
Sleep, sleep, slumber ship Ahoy!"
Sleep, sleep, little doggie baby—
Mamma's little pug-dog boy!"

BYRON WILLIAMS.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The cost of California's State government has increased from \$8,891,536 in 1900 to \$17,197,005 in 1910—almost double.

In 1900 the county governments of California cost the taxpayers \$12,741,955. In 1910 the county governments cost \$27,788,108—more than double.

In 1900 the total cost of city governments within the State was \$28,138,522. Last year it was \$40,253,518—an increase of more than 45 per cent.

City, county and State governments cost ten years ago, \$49,772,013. Last year they cost \$85,538,631—an increase of more than 70 per cent.

The State's increase in population has not equaled in ratio the State's increase in expenditures. It should have exceeded; for increase in population does not cause a corresponding increase in the cost of government. Some salaries have been increased, but not many. Some new officers and employees have been added to the payroll, but the number of officers and employees has not been increased by 70 per cent. The cost of materials has gone up in ten years, and during that time the State government has bought supplies and building materials for the State hospitals, asylums and prisons. The prices of nearly all the supplies have advanced in the ten years but they have not advanced 70 per cent on the average. Neither can the 70 per cent increase in expense be explained by combining the increased prices with the larger needs. Greater extravagance seems the only explanation.—Salina Democrat.

Concealed.
"I want to hide this money where John will never find it."
"Stick it between the leaves of the family Bible."

Occasionally there arises from the prehistoric past

SOME individual of fossilized and ancient habit of mind declaring that "advertising does not pay."

Should you meet any one making such a statement ask him these questions:

If advertising does not pay how does a manufacturer thousands of miles away make somebody go into the grocer's or druggist's store in your block and buy his goods?

If advertising does not pay, how does a big mail-order house reach out and lift business practically from the next-door neighbor of the country storekeeper?

If advertising does not pay, why do the greatest department stores in the world run page after page, day in, day out, at enormous cost, in big newspapers, and pay large sums to the men who write and illustrate their announcements?

If advertising does not pay, why do you see small merchants in every city in the land starting to use small space in the newspapers and then rapidly increasing the amount of space they use?

If advertising does not pay, why does anybody advertise?

The question as to whether or not advertising pays has long been definitely settled. Advertising always pays if it is handled the right way.

The merchant who would get the maximum results from his business must advertise.

THE TROPICO SENTINEL.

Published Weekly, in the Interest of
Tropico and Surrounding Terri-
tory.

Subscription Rates, \$1.50 Per Year;
Six Months, \$1.00.

Advertising Rates, 25c per inch Each
Insertion.

Liners, 5c per line, each Insertion.
Reading Notices, 5c per line.

Items of Interest and Communications
Will Be Gladly Received.

Residence Phone, Sunset 399R.

Publication Office in Tropico Bank
Building, on San Fernando Road.

N. C. Burch, Editor.
H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

TROPICO, CAL., APRIL 8, 1911.

EDITORIAL PREFATORY.

The business manager and proprietor of the SENTINEL took occasion last week to introduce Mr. N. C. Burch of Tropico, to the patrons of the paper as its whilom editor, and, in that connection, to say some kind, but not altogether deserved words of commendation regarding him as one of our newspaper "has-beens." Mr. Burch came to Tropico nearly twenty four years ago. He came from Jefferson City, Missouri. A few months previously he had finished "serving a term" of a number of years of newspaper life, as editor and proprietor of the "State Journal," a daily and weekly Republican paper of quite general circulation and popularity throughout the state. In addition to his duties on the paper were those of reporter, and he recalls that many a time in that capacity he favored Eugene Field and Joseph Pulitzer with many a duplicate of legislative proceedings that went into their night reports to the St. Louis papers, while Field was off having fun with the children and boys, and Pulitzer was away dreaming and doing politics. But, lest he grow remiss and garrulous, he will "cut it out," and say what he started in to say. It was a strenuous life of worry and hard work, and when he left it to come to the coast, it was with broken health and a general weariness of all things sublimary, or otherwise, for that matter; he didn't care "whether school kept or not." There was just one thing he was clear about, and that was that he wanted never to again see the inside of a newspaper office. Had it been hinted to him at that time that we would ever in the future succumb to the "call of the wild" and weird Genii of the hurly-burly newspaper world that hinter-fellow would have been accounted rashly "off his base."

But a situation has developed here in his California home—a situation wherein, quite unexpectedly, "circumstances alter cases." Here was a young man highly skilled in all the intricacies of the printer's masterful art, a practical linotypist and manipulator of imposing-stone matter, prompted by a laudable desire to give the suburbanites of the great city of Los Angeles, having Tropico and Glendale and Burbank for distinctive business and residence centers, a newspaper worthy their patronage and support, who called upon the said editor for such assistance. In the praise-worthy undertaking as his renewed youth (thanks to the wonderful elixir of life to be found no where under the broad canopy of heaven other than here in this sunny southland) might enable him to give. What could he do? Why, he certainly would be less than true to himself and loyal to the land that has done so much for him in the gift of health and strength for closing the short remainder of his advancing years in a field of useful labor, did he not accept the call. So here he is; with his re-invigorated shoulders to the wheel, ready for the work assigned him. He will do the SENTINEL'S office work for a time at least.

The prospects of La Crescenta and Sunland for an electric trolley line the near future are exceedingly reassuring. E. G. Goode, esq., of Glendale, the well known and successful promoter of railroad enterprises in this section, has taken hold of the enterprise, and what he takes a hold of is bound to go. His arrangements for the Sunland line are with M. V. Hartman, C. H. Jones and Robert A. Walton and Monte Vista boosters. Work is to commence within thirty days after grant of right of way is secured by donation. Mr. Goode is also working up a scheme to give the Valley View tract a trolley connection with Glendale.

The Los Angeles Examiner locates the recent car hold up on the suburban line outside Los Angeles city limits. As a matter of fact the affair occurred within that city's limits on the north by over a mile and wholly within Uncle Alex's police jurisdiction.

RETROSPECT.

The twelfth of this month, fifty years ago, witnessed the first belligerent act in the bloody drama of the great American civil war—the firing upon Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor. It is the commonly accepted view of people of this day that the war was thus brought on, on the part of the people of the South, for the perpetuation of the institution of African slavery, and defensively on the part of the North, for its abolition. But, to the writer and numerous other Border State men of that time, at least, that view of what was the primary object of the fateful struggle is pregnant with injustice to the masses of the soldiery of either army. It is assumed that, but for the rebellious attitude of many of the men, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, on the momentous issue, there would have been little or no war, and that they sided with the North or with the South because of either their antagonism or devotion to the institution of slavery is equally far from the truth. The paramount question with which every border state man was brought face to answer was: Shall I go with the South and for a Southern confederacy? Or shall I go with the North and for an indivisible Federal union? Of course it was seen that the life of slavery was involved, but with the men of the border states upon whom the issues of the war depended, that fact was by no means the determining factor of their enlistment. It was love of country, symbolized by the national emblem, and not hatred of slavery that led the masses of the men of Missouri, at least, into the Union army. It was love of the South and not the love of slavery, that lured as many others, of an equally noble nature, into the ranks of the Southern Confederacy. With triumph over the Confederacy came the preserved and perpetuated Union. "The lost cause" to Missouri rebels, was the lost confederacy; not slavery. We think we know whereof we speak in saying that there was quite as little regret, over the extinction of human slavery, in the ranks of the returning Confederates of Missouri, as in the ranks of the victorious Unionists.

The hour of bitterest trial came at the outset of the war—with the moment that demanded of the men of the day that they choose at once "whom they would serve." No man may measure the agony of that fateful hour in many a Missouri home.

The writer, a hated black republican, takes no credit to himself for standing true to the Union. But it was a terrible rending of the heart strings when the parting of the ways was reached with many a dearly loved and lovable friend. As ardent free-soldiers as himself, who had emancipated their slaves, and hated slavery as sincerely as he, "went South" with as boundless an enthusiasm as ever inspired the heroic heart of a Crusader. But it is shameful injustice to ascribe that enthusiasm to ardor for the enslavement of the black man.

THE GLENDALE NEWS WRONG AGAIN.

The Glendale News seeks to have our comments in the Sentinel of March 24, under the head of "An Unsafe Counselor," meant to apply to F. J. Muehlman, city attorney of Glendale.

We wish to assure Mr. Muehlman that he was not in the writer's mind at all in the preparation of that communication; nor was it meant that the same applied to him. As a matter of fact, as we were at the time informed, but did not believe, the Glendale board of trustees were going on with their election for the annexation of a part of the territory of Tropico to Glendale, either of their own motion or on the advice of counsel other than Mr. Muehlman. At one time, as we were informed, Mr. Muehlman had a resolution in his pocket for submission to the consideration of the Glendale board, to call off their annexation election, with the recommendation that it be adopted. But, as we were informed, on seeing how the board looked at the matter, declined to make any recommendation, in the premises.

We have every reason to believe that Mr. Muehlman called the attention of the Glendale board to the provisions of the state statute found in Section 7, Chapter 1, General Laws, relating to the organization of Municipal Corporations, as follows, to-wit: "If the territory so proposed to be annexed consists, in whole or in part, of any municipal incorporation, or a part thereof, such territory shall not be annexed under the provisions of this section."

We did not and do not now expect the Glendale News to retreat from its position that the annexation election would prove a harmless affair. But we repeat, at the risk of being understood to mean the astute News, that "the person who urges that view of the case, however sharp he may be, is an unsafe counselor. It's never harmless to invade another's rights, powers and privileges on an unlawful pretext."

CONGRESS MEETS IN EXTRA SESSION.

The congress of the United States met in special session on Tuesday last. Champ Clark of Missouri, was chosen speaker of the House, which became engaged at once in a battle over amendments to the rules. The speaker is to be shorn of some of his powers by the transference of them to a committee on committees, already named. The difference will be, as it appears, in the rule of the proceedings of the house by a few instead of one. The president's message consisted of a resubmission of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and a justification of the extra session of congress for conclusive action upon it. In the house two significant moves were made, the fate of which will be intently watched by the Pacific coast. One in the form of a resolution introduced by Victor Berger, the new socialist congressman from Milwaukee, Wis., asking for the withdrawal of the United States troops from the border of Mexico and the submission to congress by the president of all the papers bearing on the Mexican situation. He referred to the "despotism and brutality of the Mexican governing class," which he said had goaded the people of that country into revolution.

The other move referred to was that of a resolution offered by Representative Cox of Ohio, calling upon President Taft to furnish congress with information showing the entire cost to date of the occupation of the Philippines by the United States. Mr. Cox declared the islands were a burden and that in case of war this country would be humiliated by the loss of them. He intends to urge a treaty neutralizing the islands, placing them in the control of Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

GOVERNOR WILSON AND THE GREAT REACTION.

No leader of the democratic party of today commands the attention of the people of all parties with greater interest and concern than Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. In the toast "The State of New Jersey," at the Democratic dinner at Burlington, he said it was against the theory of government "by superior people" that the "great reaction" had set in.

New Jersey had waked up to this, he added, "waked up to the reconstruction necessary to revive and reconstitute our democracy and put our institutions once more on the footing of their original conception and inspiration."

"The country had supposed New Jersey devoted to the service of interests of big business, irrespective of the interests of humanity," he continued "and it was taken for granted that she was too completely controlled by the great combinations of capital to follow the impulse of her people, even if they should feel the impulse of the change which is now felt everywhere else abroad."

But the country had been mistaken, he said.

Governor Wilson sought to define the "interests" and declared that although the system was an evil one honorable men were behind it.

"We wish to show such men that they are mistaken, not to treat them as public enemies," he said. The tariff he characterized as "the chief ambush of special privilege," and declared the interests had sought to control legislation, "partly because of a fundamental distrust of popular government."

He brought to mind the persistent rumors current some time ago that there was danger of establishing a monarchy in this country. However foolish the idea was, it was hailed by some, he said, with unconcealed satisfaction.

"There were men of large affairs who said without reserve," he declared, "that they thought we would be better off in such circumstances. They hold a theory of trusteeship or government, of government for the people, and not government by the people, the theory of those who could protect the people against themselves; patronize them; act for them; construct their governments in their interest, but without their co-operation and consent."

"Under the demoralizing influence of such policies as are embodied in the high protective tariff, this has become, in fact, the theory of the Republican party. The 'superior' people, the people of large business and of large experience, must in their view determine and be sponsors for the policy of the country."

"It is against this theory that the great reaction has set in. The first victories for the people have been won; victory after victory will follow these first successes, until we have carried our institutions back to their first inspiration and founded them once more upon absolute confidence in the people as their own masters and arbiters."

Tropico, not only a city of beautiful homes, suburban to Los Angeles, but a growing business and manufacturing center.

HAS THE "NEWS" A SORE SPOT?

The Tropico Sentinel after a week's rest comes out with an eight-page issue put out by the Western Newspaper Syndicate, Los Angeles. These ready print issues make our home print product look small, but the NEWS continues to do business at the old stand, the only home-made paper between Los Angeles and Burbank—Glendale News.

The importance of this clipping is not in its truth or accuracy of statement, but in its ill-concealed attempt to "dig" at this paper. In the first place, the SENTINEL is not "put out by the Western Newspaper Syndicate," but by the business manager of the SENTINEL, H. W. Melrose, of Tropico, a practical and experienced printer and linotypist. The matter it contains is all fresh set and new, in evidence of which the paper speaks for itself. It hasn't a line of "patent insides" in it. Nor does it run a single line of "boiler plate" matter. If the Glendale News is all home-made what business has it with the five or more columns of such "rehash" matter in its issue from which the above clipping is taken? The SENTINEL is set up and printed in Los Angeles for the reason that Los Angeles linotype operators and printing facilities make it possible to get out a paper of excellence and attractiveness, and freshness of the SENTINEL at a reasonable cost. It is not a cheap concern. It is of a character that is demanded by our patrons, and so long as they stand by us and enable us to maintain that character of home paper the slight remarks of our neighbor (not rival, for we do not choose to be set down in that unworthy category) will pass us as the "idle wind which we respect not." The matter the paper will publish other than that furnished by the editorial department at the publication office, in the city of Tropico, will be contributed by the Western Newspaper Syndicate, and will consist mainly of current events and literature of the day, clean and clear, eschewing at all times a catering to the tastes of the morbid minded and lovers of sensationalism. It is our purpose, however, to let the paper be its only commendation, firmly believing it will win its own way to popular regard and favor.

It is said that Sir Edward Stracey and his brother Algernon Stracey, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States of Alaska coal lands of the value of \$100,000,000, in course of prosecution at Seattle, are brothers of the late Randolph Stracey, at one time a resident of North Glendale, and at one time the owner of the property at the west end of Park avenue.

The Tropico chamber of commerce is now in full working order, with headquarters in the Tropico bank building, where visitors, from home or abroad will always be welcome. Blank applications for membership may be obtained from Stuart M. Street, the secretary. Membership initiation fee is \$2.00; dues 25 cents per month. Come in and help boost Tropico and the entire San Fernando valley, every body.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

The Laying Out of the Grounds at San Diego Has Been Finished.

Since the victory of San Francisco over New Orleans in the contest before congress for official sanction for the Panama Canal exposition desired to be given by both cities, an impression has gone forth that the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego during the entire year 1915 has been abandoned.

Such is not the case. Preparations are going on for this exposition without abatement. The board of works has been organized and at the head of this department is Frank P. Allen, Jr., the builder of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Bertran G. Goodhue, an architect of world wide fame is designing the buildings. John Clark Olmstead, of Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects of Boston, Mass., has completed the ground plans. Active work in preparation of these and propagation of millions of flowers and vines for use in Balboa Park, in San Diego is in active progress.

The legislature of California has made appropriations for state buildings in the exposition grounds and has passed a bill authorizing counties of California to appropriate certain sums toward providing exhibits at the Panama-California Exposition; also for needed harbor improvements.

As a matter of fact the Panama-California Exposition is further along in its plans than any similar enterprise has ever been at the same comparative stage of preparation. The building and grounds committee is meeting constantly and rushing the work. Director General Collier, with other members of the exposition management, expects to make a tour of the east and middle west in the near future to make the necessary announcements in the proper places.

The Panama-California Exposition has on hand \$2,000,000 for preparation and construction and will have more when it is needed.

TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren.
Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eshelman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody quite welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.
Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philathea Classes, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent. Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30. Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer. Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philathea, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.
Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth League meeting at 6:30 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday.

GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY.
Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo. corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist.
Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Catholic.
Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows, Mass 10:30.

Central Christian.
Sixth and Louise streets. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First M. E.
Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian.
Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist.
Fourth street Sanitarium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal.
Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale.
Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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Orders 50 cents or over delivered
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"THE ELECTRICIAN"
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Everything New
Board by the Day
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All kinds of Express
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We have just laid in a new line of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Shoes. A good stock of Men's Work Shoes
REPAIRING. A SPECIALTY
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Painting, Tinting and Paper Hanging
Leave Orders at Tropico
Mercantile Co.

Home 812 Sunset 314 R
Central Stables
Up-to-Date Light Livery
Saddle Livery in Connection
Regular Boarding and Transient Feed, Express, Moving and Storage. Remember Frank Showalter keeps this stable, and this stable keeps Frank Showalter.
Cor. Fourth and Maryland Ave.
GLENDALE, CAL.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. Joseph Farris, of Caliente, Cal., and her brother-in-law, Will Noble of San Fernando, former residents of Jefferson City, Mo., made a brief visit to the family of N. C. Burch, on Cerritos avenue, Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Barker, the president of the Thursday Afternoon club, entertained her club members yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Willoughby Rodney of Los Angeles was the principal speaker of the afternoon.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Stuart M. Street entertained the High Bridge club at their home on Brand boulevard. Mr. Leigh Bancroft made the highest score and received the prize. Later a light supper was enjoyed.

On Friday afternoon, March 31, a surprise party was tendered to Miss Daphne Burlingham, in honor of her twelfth birthday. The affair was a complete surprise to the young lady, as all the little guests had gathered at her home on Laurel street before Miss Daphne returned from school. Many pleasant games were indulged in and when they were told that peanuts had been hidden all over the lawn, and the one finding the most would receive a prize, a merry hunt started, which ended in the first prize being awarded to Dorothy Hobbs, and the second prize to Lila Webster. At six o'clock the guests started for their homes, after being served with a dainty lunch, they were told to look on the outside of the house where each one found a fancy basket filled with Easter eggs as a souvenir of the occasion.

Those present were—Gladys Goddard, Amy Miller, Dorothy Hobbs, Mary Evans, Frances Peckham, Mildred Croy, Lila Webster, Lily Schick, Lila Shea, Marjorie Inler, Hilda Englehardt, Dorothy Lloyd, Eloise Seaman, Daphne Burlingham.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

S. C. Rice and wife returned from Porterville, Sunday.

Knox-a-Cold relieves colds and La Grippe in one day. 25c boxes at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Mrs. F. A. Cutler of Los Angeles made a week's-end visit to her sister, Mrs. Frank H. Davis.

Don't fail to see the beautiful line of Easter novelties at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

The spacious windows of the City Hall are beautifully decorated with plants from the Sunset Nurseries, the admiration of every passer.

Mrs. J. S. Pollock of Palmer avenue had as guests on Tuesday, Mrs. James Moore and Rachael Bisbey of Griffith Park.

We exchange, buy and sell second-hand cook stoves, gas ranges, blue flame oil stoves and gasoline ranges. Tropicco Stove & Light Co.

WANTED — Waist drapers, skirt makers and finishers at 814 West 4th street, Glendale. Jennette O. Smith Phone 511-R.

\$1.25 per word inserts classified ads. in 26 leading papers in U. S. See for list. The Duke Advertising Agency, 432 S. Main street, Los Angeles, or 12 Geary street, San Francisco.

Mr. Harris, the barber, has moved his family to Tropicco and taken up his residence in the cottage on the corner of San Fernando road and Cypress street.

Mrs. Lew Smith and daughter, Ethel, of Corona, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tiffany of Pasadena, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tiffany of Tropicco avenue, Sunday and Monday.

The next boost will be for the library. A sale will be given on the 15th, the proceeds of which will go towards the purchase of new books.

Mrs. Jacob Bernhardt and Mr. Albert Bernhardt, of Shelton, Neb., and Miss Frye and Miss Bauman of Deputy, Ill., were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Meyer of Central avenue.

Another carload of orange trees from the Rice Brothers' Nursery on Cypress street and Central were shipped to Porterville, Thursday. The trees are fine and a sure credit to Tropicco.

Of the new homes in process of building in the Richardson tract, Tropicco, is that of W. G. Robinson of Los Angeles. His family consists of himself, wife and two daughters, both young ladies, the younger of whom is attending high school. Their dwelling will be a six-room bungalow, on the lot between the residences of Mr. Kroeger and Mr. Burch, fronting on Cerritos avenue. The contractors are Messrs. King & Stephens of Los Angeles.

BURBANK TOWNSHIP.

We do not believe that it is generally realized by our citizens that Burbank township, both in population and territorial extent, in mountain and valley, canyons and foothills, is the equal of many counties in the state. Its population is 11,454, its territory embraces nine election precincts, as follows—Ivanhoe, Burbank, Sunland (Monte Vista), La Crescenta, Glendale, Eagle Rock, Hermon, Tropicco Precinct No. 1, and Tropicco Precinct No. 2, within which are Casa Verdugo and West Glendale. It includes within its limits three incorporated cities—Eagle Rock, Glendale and Tropicco—all cities of the sixth class. The county government statute provides that the officers of a township are—two justices of the peace, two constables and such subordinate officers as are provided by law. In townships containing cities in which city justices and recorders are elected, and in townships having a population of less than five thousand but one justice of the peace and one constable are allowed. There was some additional legislation regarding township officers, their pay and jurisdiction, perhaps, by the legislature of last winter, but precisely what it is we have not as yet ascertained. The matter of dividing a county into townships and apportioning justices of the peace and constables is left to the supervisors.

"MORE ABOUT COUPONS."

Tropicco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1911. Editor Bulletin of Photography. Gentlemen—I have read your article "Camera Folks at War," published in February 1st issue, with particular interest. Since opening my studio here in Tropicco about seven miles from Los Angeles, and connected with it by electric interurban, I have had occasion to notice the evil results of the coupon bunco game, for that's all it amounts to. Only last week an elderly lady came to me with a tale of woe. She had bought coupons after the agent had promised her there would be a girl at the studio on Sunday to fix her hair and everything was perfectly lovely, etc. To her disgust there was no girl in the place, the janitor was raising a cloud of dust in the dressing room, and about forty others were waiting ahead of her. Her proofs betrayed her state of mind. Needless to say, she never had any finished.

Just before Christmas an agent from one of the Los Angeles studios "flooded" this town and vicinity with coupons. Now right here, I wish to state that I am not "sore" on account of any harm he did me in a business way, for I am catering to a class of trade who are particular where they go! 'Tis fellow, he was not a gentleman, took occasion to "run me down" every chance he got. What a fine example of professional courtesy! How the public must admire our business methods! I have had the pleasure of making several resittings for disappointed patrons of aforementioned studio. Another example of the coupon monger's underhand methods has come to my notice. Three persons in this town, mother, father and daughter, bought tickets from a smooth-tongued agent, selling for a "prominent" (?) Los Angeles photographer. Upon presenting their coupons at the studio they were shown utterly worthless samples and were obliged to pay nearly double the price contracted for to obtain photographs worth having. This occurred in a studio which is at present laying great stress on its honest methods of coupon dealing.

If photographers would aim to make every order sent out a good advertisement for their place, there would be no need of resorting to coupons and other fake schemes for doing the public. Those who are not good enough to do business in a legitimate, gentlemanly manner ought to get out—they are a disgrace to the profession. Sincerely, E. H. Weston.

The territory outside the city limits of the City of Tropicco belonging to the Tropicco School District before incorporation has been annexed to the city for school purposes by a recent order of the Board of Supervisors.

A petition with about 10,000 signatures is on file in the office of the city clerk for the annexation to Los Angeles a district that includes Eagle Rock Valley, York Valley, Annandale, Herman, Bairdstown and Belvidere. Chief Deputy Wilde is engaged at present in checking up the names on the petition.

Berkeley, the state University city of California, has elected a socialist mayor in the person of J. Stitt Wilson, socialist candidate for governor of the state at the last election—whereat political leaders of both old parties are inclined to sit up and take notice.

The Eagle Rock Women's Twentieth Century club has set a watch on the proceedings of the city trustees and appointed a committee of twelve for that important service.

FIGURES SHOW BUILDING PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

The Builder and Contractor, the leading building news paper of the Southwest, has compiled figures from its columns, showing the number of building contracts filed at the county recorder's office during the month of March, 1911, which we print below. It must not be construed that these figures represent the actual amount of construction work being done throughout the county for many builders do not file contracts and this list includes only those that are filed. However it shows that a steady progress in building work is going on in practically every part of the county.

The list follows:

	Contracts.	Amount.
Los Angeles	91	\$473,147
Monrovia	1	48,503
Pasadena	10	44,831
Van Nuys	5	28,045
Altadena	1	24,664
Santa Monica	3	20,232
Alhambra	3	12,186
Beverly	2	9,495
Venice	3	8,700
South Pasadena	3	8,558
Highland Park	1	3,300
Glendale	2	2,875
Ocean Park	1	2,660
Eagle Rock	1	2,281
Tropicco	1	2,275
Huntington Park	1	1,565
Arcadia	1	1,500
Watts	1	1,450
El Monte	1	1,250
Total	116	\$608,094

POES SEARCH FOR SQUIGGLES

That brilliant writer, Edgar Allan Poe, once described the mental process of making a squiggle, says the March Strand, and the experience is probably a common one with many. "Scarce able to rest my eyes," he wrote, "for more than a moment upon any one object in the room, because of the incessant motion of my head on the pillow, which sought to find in movement some relief from the fever which consumed it. I yet became aware of shapes hidden in familiar things. A hundred pairs of eyes stared at me, a hundred mouths grimaced; but when I strove to encounter them they vanished, and only a row of hanging garments, the bed and window curtains, an array of bottles and glasses, the floral pattern of the wall paper, met my gaze. At last, after what seemed hours of futile tossing, my intelligence seemed to concentrate upon a single spot upon the wall, a figure seemed to loom up, two eyes were bent upon mine, and a pale sad face greeted me. I slept; when I awoke I thought it would be gone. But no; it was there still, and there it remained for weeks—my only friend, whom I frequently apostrophized and told my woes." Of course, the spiritual visitant was partly compounded of shadow and floral wall paper pattern, the marks of nails and an invalid's imagination, and it could scarcely survive returning health and the broad light of day, but it had a basis of fact all the same, as many of these images have. There is the well known picture of two children engaged in placid play, which, when held at a little distance, represents with great vividness a human skull, and which is constructed on the same principle as are many bedchamber squiggles.

COURT FAILS TO DECIDE OIL AND TOBACCO CASES

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Keen disappointment prevailed yesterday in the supreme court of the United States when that tribunal finished its weekly task without touching on the dissolution suits against the Standard Oil and the tobacco corporations. The largest crowd that has attempted to get into the court in years, blocked the corridors.

The failure of the court to decide the case precludes the announcement of the decisions until next Monday. Some members of the bar thought the court was flirting with one question involved in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases when it decided that proprietary medicine companies are not entitled to monopoly in the sales of their medicines and that the public is entitled to competition among retailers thereof.

SOCIALISTS BEATEN IN ELECTION AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—The Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee city and county was defeated in today's judicial and school board election. Incomplete returns from the city show that Circuit Judge L. W. Halsey, non-partisan, who was opposed by John C. Kleist, Social-Democrat, has been elected by a plurality estimated at 10,000 votes.

The Socialist candidate for alderman-at-large was also beaten by a Democrat, there being but the two candidates.

A Chance to Save Money.....

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PRICES

A-1 Flour 1/4 bbl.	\$1.60
A-1 Flour 1/8 bbl.	.85
Suetene 3 lbs.	.40
Suetene 5 lbs.	.65
Kingsford Starch	.10
Seeded Raisins, 3 pkgs.	.25
Eastern Codfish, per lb.	.15
Ripe olives, bulk, per qt.	.20

242 Verdugo Road, Glendale
Phone Sunset 405-J

You can save from 3 to 6 per cent. per month on your money! Now that sounds good, doesn't it? Let us tell you how. BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1911, I will use COUPON BOOKS, \$5.00, \$10.00 and other sizes if wanted. These I will sell at 3 per cent. discount, but the coupons will purchase their full face value in groceries.

For further information on this interesting subject, call us up and we will explain more fully the proposition. Three per cent. per month is equivalent to 36 per cent. per year! Where else can you get 36 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on an investment.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PRICES

Best Creamery butter, per lb 35 cts. 2 lbs.	.65
6 Bars White King Soap	\$.25
2 Bars Nugget Soap	.05
Western Star, Ben Hur, Fels-Naptha, Rub-No-More, Sunny Monday and 20-Mule Team Borax	.05
3 cans Old Dutch Cleaner	.25
3 bars Sapolio	.25

JEWEL CITY GROCERY
A. A. CARTER, Proprietor.

If you are unable to secure everything you need in the way of Groceries--Grocery Quality and Grocery Service---at your Tropicco Stores---Try SHAVAR'S GROCERY, "A Little Store Well Filled" CLEANLINESS--PURE GOODS--PROMPT SERVICE
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ORDINANCE NO. 1.

An Ordinance Fixing the Time and Place of Holding Meetings of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropicco.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropicco do ordain as follows: Section 1. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropicco shall be held on Thursday of each and every week, at 7:00 o'clock p.m., provided that whenever the time for any of said meetings falls upon a legal holiday the same shall be held upon the next business day, unless otherwise ordered by said Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. All meetings of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropicco, regular and special shall be held in that certain north room on the ground floor of the brick building known as the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, in the City of Tropicco, County of Los Angeles, State of California, to-wit:

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Postoffice of said City of Tropicco, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and, One copy upon the bulletin board at southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropicco Avenue, in said City, and, One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned.

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ORDINANCE NO. 2.

An Ordinance Adopting a Common Seal for the City of Tropicco.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropicco do ordain as follows: Section 1. That a seal, consisting of a circular disk one and seven-eighths (1 7/8) inches in diameter, with a design on the reverse side, and on the obverse side, with rising sun and palm trees and having the words "City of Tropicco, Incorporated March 15th, 1911," and the same is, hereby adopted as the common seal of the City of Tropicco.

Sec. 2. That the City Clerk of the City of Tropicco shall be the custodian of the corporate seal.

Sec. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Ordinance, and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in said City of Tropicco, to-wit:

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Postoffice of said City of Tropicco, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and, One copy upon the bulletin board at southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropicco Avenue, in said City, and, One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned.

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There's no better time for some new pictures and there's no better place, NOT in Los Angeles, than the

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Just north of Tropicco Ave., on Brand Boulevard

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Others by Appointment
570 W. 4th St.
Glendale - - - - - Cal.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS

RECEIVE MANY PATENTS.

Townsend, Lyon & Hackley, patent attorneys of Los Angeles, report the following United States patents have just been issued to the following Southern California inventors: Chas. A. Fox, Taft, resilient tire; John O. Garmon, Tropicco, scale; Gilbert O. Gulack, San Diego, display apparatus; Philip G. Hubert, Los Angeles, open fireplace; Joseph Meklen-sek, Del Mar, pump; Robert M. Mobius, San Diego, automatic wave apparatus; Raymond G. Osborne, Los Angeles, railway tie; Pitman W. Parker, San Diego, vacuum cleaning apparatus; James G. Slavin, Los Angeles, open fireplace; Joseph Meklen-angeles, attachment for cooking utensils; Alfred L. Sohm, Whittier, electrical signal recording system; Thomas J. Thorp, Los Angeles, farm automobile; James A. Walker, Los Angeles, switch operating mechanism and railway crossing; Richard N. Walton, Los Angeles, railway joint; Joseph E. Wyckoff, Los Angeles, ditching apparatus.

Dr. Elliot Harvard's president emeritus, at 77, says that habits most conducive to health are moderation in eating, a full allowance of sleep and no regular use of any stimulant whatever.

SOMETHING ABOUT METEORS AND LIGHT

A Big Marine Light---The Searchlight Beam

WHY USE THE TALLOW DIP

Light from Energy, Light from Sugar, Automatic Lamp Lighting, and Light and Perfumes

How many know that the earth is getting larger each year from the fall of meteoric matter on its surface, and that such matter is of no small weight? One hundred tons a day is the estimate made by Young. This, he says, would make a layer one inch thick over the entire earth in one thousand million years, if we assume this meteoric matter to be three times as heavy as water. But another effect has to take place at the same time: as the earth is getting larger the force of gravity gets larger, and we are being attracted with more force toward the sun; but the centrifugal force keeping us away from the sun gets much greater too, and in fact more so than the sun's gravity, the result being that we are gradually increasing our distance from the glowing orb.

Starlight has been measured in comparison with the sunlight, and the following results have been announced: The light received from a star of the first magnitude like Vega is about one forty-thousandth-millionth of the sun's. Young places the total starlight received by the earth at the value of three thousand first magnitude stars, thus making the whole starlight to be one-sixtieth that of the full moon.

Light has an actual mechanical pressure and can be measured in the laboratory. It has been found that the sun's light in itself presses against the earth with a force something like seventy thousand tons. As the surface of a sphere varies as the square of the radius, and as the volume or mass varies as the cube of the radius, and as the mechanical pressure of light on the whole surface varies as that surface, and as the force of gravity varies as the mass,--if a sphere was made smaller and smaller it is easily seen that the pressure of light does not decrease so fast as the force of gravity; so bodies beyond a certain minuteness could not reach the sun, but would be repelled by the mechanical force of its light.

A BIG MARINE LIGHT.

An example of the immense increase in the power of modern marine lights is furnished by the equipment of the St. Catherine's Lighthouse on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. It has a power of fifteen million candles, as against the three million candlepower of the light it replaced. The later lens throws three distinct beams of light, which follow one another across the water. The apparatus revolves in a trough of mercury, on which it is floated, instead of being carried by rollers as hitherto. Over eight hundred pounds of mercury is required to fill the trough.

THE SEARCHLIGHT'S BEAM.

Nearly everybody is familiar with the beam of a searchlight, and knows why the beam is visible, while light itself cannot be seen unless it strikes the eye, its visibility being due to particles in the air which really do reflect the light to the eye. On a foggy night, if one will notice, the beam seems to come abruptly to an end if the light is pointed upward. It does this instead of gradually fading away into nothing, as it does pointed horizontally on a uniformly foggy night.

The thing is rather puzzling to one first seeing it; but the reason is not far to seek. Where the end of the beam seems to be there is the place the fog ends; for the beam cannot be visible to us unless there are small particles in its path. This is of great help to sailors in judging of the state of the weather; for they can tell exactly how thick the fog is, or rather how deep it is. They can also tell by throwing the light horizontally whether the fog is universal or occurring only in patches; for, if extending to a great distance, the beam gradually gets dimmer and dimmer, but if in patches the beam is lighter in patches, and if it goes through a place with no fog at all that part of the beam is black or invisible.

WHY THE TALLOW DIP?

Why is it that the more electric lights there are, and the more kerosene burned, the greater is the demand for old-fashioned wax and tallow candles? So popular, indeed, is the "tallow dip," that the factories of

this country annually consume some one hundred and thirty million pounds of material in turning out the tapers. In London there is a candle factory that extends over fifteen acres, while some idea of the prosperity of the industry as carried on in the United States may be gathered from the fact that fifteen factories have a very high and dignified rating with commercial agencies.

The paradox becomes still more curious when it is learned that it is generally those communities which burn the most of gas or oil or electricity that also seem addicted to the use of the oldtime illuminant. Take mines, for example. Where electricity is to be found as a lighting as well as an operating power, the tallow candle seems to be burned with most lavish prodigality.

The complaints will be remembered that have been handed down verbally and in print, that the introduction of machinery would deprive no end of men on jobs. Printers can remember when the introduction of typesetting machines seemed to threaten their very existence. Time has shown these fears to be futile. The demand for the services of such men ever increases. Men are needed to run the machinery. Facility of production seems only to increase the needs for commodities.

But how does this explain the use of the tallow dip alongside the most modern of illuminants? In few places is found the horse car, for instance, in competition with the electric car. The answer is simple enough. The better system of lighting to which we are now accustomed has rendered us impatient of gloom. Where we cannot take our incandescent bulb or gas jet, there we insist upon having some illuminant, and the ever-ready tallow candle answers the purpose. Gas or the electric lamp does not quite dispel the shadow in that particular corner of the hall; hence the tallow dip.

LIGHT AND ENERGY.

Statistics showing the enormous waste of energy involved in the production of artificial light are always interesting, if for no other reason than that they must continually stimulate inventors in the search for better methods.

Sir James Dewar presented these figures before the Royal Institution of Great Britain: In an ordinary candle the total quantity of energy transformed into light is only two per cent. Oil and gas lamps are not more economical. The incandescent electric lamp utilizes three per cent. of the energy expended, the arc light ten per cent., and the magnesium light fifteen per cent. Then comes the glow worm and moths with its ninety per cent. of expended energy turned into light.

LIGHT FROM SUGAR.

This phenomenon, the cause of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, may be observed when disks of loaf sugar are mounted on a lathe and rapidly rotated while a hammer plays lightly against them. An almost continuous radiation of light may be thus produced from the sugar. It has been shown that the light does not arise from heating of the sugar, and it is believed to be caused by some change taking place in the sugar crystals. The act of crystallization is known to be sometimes accompanied by flashes of light. The practical bearing of these experiments is on the question of the possibility of obtaining artificial light by methods as yet untried.

AUTOMATIC LAMP LIGHTING.

The property of selenium to vary its electric resistance in accordance with the intensity of the light falling on it has led to the invention of an apparatus for the automatic lighting and extinguishing of lamps.

A selenium cell is so arranged in a circuit that it actuates a switch in one direction when daylight falls on it and in the opposite direction when darkness ensues. Thus an electric lamp, or a gas lamp provided with a small igniting flame, may be caused to light itself on the approach of night and to turn itself out at daybreak. A similar arrangement may be used for automatically turning off

the stopcock when a gas light is accidentally extinguished.

LIGHT AND PERFUMES.

A garden full of flowers is more fragrant when bathed in sunshine; at least that is the conclusion to which recent experiments of a French scientist lead. He asserts that it is light, and not, as commonly believed, oxygen, that exerts the greatest influence in destroying odors.

According to the same authority, the intensity of the perfume given off by a flower depends upon the relation between the pressure of water in the cells of the plant, which tends to drive out the essential oils that cause the odor, and the action of the sunlight, which tends to diminish water pressure in the cells. Sprinkling the plant increases the turgescence, and as a consequence a more copious production of perfume. At night the air round a flower bed is heavy with odors, because then their emanation is not opposed by the sunlight.--New York Tribune.

A BUTTERFLY FARM.

Englishman Breeds Moths and Caterpillars as Successfully as If They Were Orchids.

Quite a wonderful phase of the popular turning to nature study is a farm which I have visited says the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. And it's no ordinary farm, for, instead of raising cows, pigs and chickens, L. W. Neman of Bexley, Kent, has a prosperous butterfly and moth farm, not only breeding those insects by the tens of thousands, but also raising a large proportion of its own fodder plants and issuing its periodical price lists of eggs, larvae, pupae and perfect insects.

Naturally, I was astounded. Can you imagine 360 newly-emerged moths and butterflies, and you who abhor caterpillars, can you conceive 120,000 living caterpillars? This isn't mentioning 7000 chrysalides. Who would ever think of making money out of butterflies? Yet these, the moths and the caterpillars, are nearly all for sale, prices ranging from 2 cents to \$35, and even more. In the same manner as orchid growers, Mr. Newman sends his assistants far away on speculative forays. He had a man hunting for a fortnight in April last in North Wales for hibernated butterflies.

The farm consists of three-quarters of an acre of garden and allotment round his house and half an acre in a secluded corner of a wood, inclosed with wire netting. It was in the wood I found him, busily engaged with one of his two assistants in cleaning up.

Here was a cage of wood and perforated zinc built around a growing tree, which he informed me contained 500 specimens of the red-belted clearing caterpillar, and close by was another cage--a huge structure inclosing no fewer than seven birch trees and measuring 11 feet by 11 feet round the sides and 12 feet high--in which were about 1000 insects of different kinds. Other trees bore smaller cages of different sizes and shapes, each holding a swarm of precious stock, and so contrived that they could be fitted on to any branch, thus enabling them to be moved about the woodland as the caterpillars eat off the foliage.

Around his house Mr. Newman grows a motley crop of fodder plants for his hungry stock, and he has three glass houses, two of which are unheated. In one of the latter were, I was informed, about 10,000 caterpillars of the silver-washed fritillary, the parvae were in cages planted with violets. In the same house were four more cages, planted with dead nettle and containing more than 300 caterpillars of the handsome scarlet tiger, and other cages also, in which were about 5000 dark-green and high-brown fritillaries.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

About 3,200,000 square miles of the Russian Empire is covered by forests, of which the government owns about 65 per cent.

"It is no use," said the ball. "You do not belong to us good a family as I. My father and mother were a pair of morocco slippers."

Because native trees are too slow of growth to meet the demand for lumber, trees from America and Europe are being introduced into New Zealand.

A combination baby carriage and crib invented by a Michigan man has wheels that are easily detached when it is used for the latter purpose.

Oxford University has been given a fund to provide annual lectures as a memorial to Halley, the discoverer of the comet which bears his name.

A simple system of levers to be attached to a door knob makes it possible for a person to open a door with one foot while both hands are filled.

The longest and highest cable-way in the world is in Argentina, traversing twenty-four miles of mountains at heights varying from 3250 to 15,000 feet.

THE NEW SENATE

The new United States Senate, which will meet in extra session in April, will number 49 republicans and 40 democrats, with three vacancies. There will be in its membership, however, 11 progressives and near-progressive republicans, who will hold the balance of power between the two parties.

Following is a list of the Senate as it will be composed:

Alabama--John H. Bankhead and Joseph E. Johnston, democrats.

Arkansas--Jeff Davis, and J. P. Clarke, democrats.

California--George C. Perkins and John D. Works, republicans.

Colorado--Simon Guggenheim, republican, and one vacancy.

Connecticut--F. B. Brandegee and George P. McLean, republicans.

Delaware--H. A. Richardson and Henry A. Dupont, republicans.

Florida--Duncan U. Fletcher and H. J. Bryan, democrats.

Georgia--A. O. Bacon and Joseph M. Terrell, democrats.

Idaho--W. E. Borah and W. B. Heyburn, republicans.

Illinois--S. M. Cullom and William Lorimer, republicans.

Indiana--B. F. Shively and John W. Kern, democrats.

Iowa--A. B. Cummins, republican, and one vacancy.

Kansas--Charles Curtis and Joseph L. Bristow, republicans.

Kentucky--Thomas H. Paynter, democrat, and W. O. Bradley, republican.

Louisiana--Murphy J. Foster and John P. Thornton, democrats.

Maine--W. P. Frye, republican, and Charles F. Johnson, democrat.

Maryland--John W. Smith and Ledor Rayner, democrats.

Massachusetts--W. Murray Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge, republicans.

Michigan--William Anden Smith and C. E. Townsend, republicans.

Minnesota--Knut Nelson and Moses E. Clapp, republicans.

Mississippi--Leroy Percy and John Sharp Williams, democrats.

Missouri--W. J. Stone and H. L. Meyers, democrats.

Montana--Joseph M. Dixon, republican, and A. Reed, democrat.

Nebraska--Norris Brown, republican, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, democrat.

Nevada--F. G. Newlands, democrat, and G. S. Nixon, republican.

New Hampshire--J. H. Gallinger and Henry E. Burnham, republicans.

New Jersey--Frank O. Briggs, republican and J. E. Martine, democrat.

New York--Elihu Root, republican, and one vacancy.

North Carolina--F. M. Simmons and Lee S. Overman, democrats.

North Dakota--Porter J. McCumber and A. J. Gronna, republicans.

Ohio--Theodore E. Burton, republican, and Atlee Pomerene, democrat.

Oklahoma--Robert L. Owen and Thomas P. Gore, democrats.

Oregon--Jonathan Bourne, Jr., republican, and George E. Chamberlain, democrat.

Pennsylvania--Boies Penrose and George T. Oliver, republicans.

Rhode Island--Georga P. Wetmore and H. L. Lippitt, republicans.

South Carolina--B. R. Tillman and E. D. Smith, democrats.

South Dakota--Robert J. Gamble and Coe I. Crawford, republicans.

Tennessee--Robert L. Taylor and Luke Lea, democrats.

Texas--Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson, democrats.

Utah--Reed Smoot and George Sutherland, republicans.

Vermont--W. P. Dillingham and Jarroll S. Page, republicans.

Virginia--Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson, democrats.

West Virginia--C. W. Watson and W. S. Chilton, democrats.

Washington--Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter, republicans.

Wisconsin--Isaac Stephenson and Robert M. La Follette, republicans.

Wyoming--Francis E. Warren and C. D. Clark, republicans.

Totals--Republicans, 49; democrats, 40; vacancies, 3. Of the three vacancies, two are likely to be filled by democrats and one by a republican.

MRS. GATES' LAWYER WILL NOT DISCUSS DIVORCE

NEW YORK, April 4.--Mrs. Melville E. Martin, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Charles C. Gates, said yesterday that Mrs. Gates had brought suit in this state for divorce. Her husband is a son of John W. Gates. Mrs. Gates' attorney, Anson McCook Beard, would not discuss the case and both Mr. and Mrs. Gates were out of town yesterday. He is understood to be in Texas and she on her way to St. Louis from Atlanta.

They were married thirteen years ago in St. Louis and have no children.

BISHOP BANS HAREM SKIRT

HAVANA, April 4.--The Right Rev. Gonzales Estrada, bishop of Havana, has issued a pastoral letter condemning the so-called harem skirt as immoral and unchristian. He warns women that persistence in its use will result in excommunication.

BRITISH INDEPENDENCIES PLAN GREAT FLEET

Formation of 'Over-Seas' Parliament and Big Naval Defense in Prospect.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3.--Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, accompanied by Lady Ward and suite, including New Zealand's attorney general, arrived yesterday on the Mohono en route to the imperial conference of over-seas premiers to be held in London next month. Sir Joseph will advocate the formation of an imperial parliament in which all over-seas dominions of Great Britain shall be represented in proportion to population.

The proposed parliament would take over all questions of foreign policy and defense, seek closer union in trade laws and similar legislation.

The New Zealand premier said that with the increasing growth of armaments, the position of Great Britain is changing and a new imperial policy is needed. The co-operation of all parts of the empire in a defensive scheme is necessary. The Pacific now is controlled by France and Italy. Great Britain's over-seas dominions are left exposed. Permanent peace can only be secured by such an unconquerable position at sea and with the proposed co-ordination of the empire which he will suggest at the imperial conference fifty dreadnaughts could easily be supplied, the whole empire contributing to imperial defense. Safety lies only in organized unity and this is what is to be advocated in this.

RAISING FROGS FOR PROFIT.

Marine Hospital Cares A Market for Any Number of Live Croakers.

Frog farming has been carried on to some extent on many Pennsylvania estates in a small way for several years past, says the Philadelphia Record. In some instances the presence of an inherited frog pond of goodly dimensions, where the croakers have heralded each spring for numberless years (and increased in numbers in their congenial quarters in marshy or swampy farm ponds) it has not been difficult to establish a profitable industry by simply catching quantities of the old frogs each year and allowing the others to increase.

In other instances the industry is followed as a fashionable fad, and owners of country seats have historic ponds and streams devoted to frog raising under the care of an expert, or new ponds are provided with this object in view. The principal hotels of our large cities have for some years past demanded a sufficient quantity of frogs to provide their guests with frequent treats to the toothsome frog-leg suppers and to keep up a sufficient demand to make the industry profitable.

Now there is a new incentive to frog raising. Old Bre'r Bullfrog, sonorous musician of our ponds, is found to be of special use for government experiments, and he will now be in greater demand than ever. The Marine Hospital is planning to spend considerable money this fiscal year for frogs for use in testing medicament preparations at the hygienic laboratory of the institution.

There are many things to consider in establishing profitable frog ponds. Fish Commissioner Meehan is enthusiastic over the industry, and he has given explicit directions for success in this venture. He says that those who decide to undertake frog farming may make up their minds beforehand that the days which will follow will not be free from care or anxiety. It will be speedily discovered that it is not sufficient to build ponds after supposed best types, stock them and then stand aside and wait for the tadpoles to change to frogs and the frogs to money or into delicious morsels of food. Enough has been learned of frog culture, however, to stimulate a country gentleman or a progressive farmer with an unutilized portion of swampy lands and undertake it. Fifty dollars will build the initial ponds and inclose them with a suitable fence. There is always a strong probability that within a comparatively brief period, by the exercise of care, unceasing effort and constant indomitable experiment, the work will develop into a fair market industry.

RENO'S DIVORCE COLONY RAPPEL

RENO, Nev., April 4.--Reno's divorce colony was the object of Theodore Roosevelt's fire yesterday during his principal address of the day, delivered to several thousand persons grouped about the court house steps.

"It is the colony of which you want to rid yourselves," declared Mr. Roosevelt. "I don't care what you do when those of your own state seek divorces, but keep the citizens of other states who want divorces out of Nevada."

"Don't allow yourselves to be deceived by the argument that such a colony brings money to your city. You can't afford to have that kind of money brought here. Keep that whole colony out."

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

Tangerines, cereal and cream, fishcakes, hominy muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

Clam broth in cups, baked omelet, fried potatoes, fruit salad, crackers and cream cheese, fried cakes, tea.

DINNER

Julienne soup, stuffed ham, spinach and cream cheese, apple sauce, baked sweet potatoes, mince pie, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST

Baked apples, cereal and cream, bacon, French rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cold ham (a left-over), stuffed potatoes, baked tomato toast, cream puffs, cocoa.

DINNER

Beef's tongue, souffle of spinach (a left-over), stewed oyster plant, peach cobbler, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, deviled kidneys, whole wheat bread, toast (white bread), tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cheese fondue, hot biscuits, lettuce and celery salad, crackers and cheese, cookies and marmalade, tea.

DINNER

Split pea soup, based upon liquor in which tongue was parboiled; mince of tongue and ham served in pastry potatoes, cracker plum pudding with hard sauce, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST

Malaga grapes, cereal and cream, bacon and eggs, griddle cakes and syrup, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Fried scallops, potato cakes (a left-over), peanut sandwiches, coldslaw, warm gingerbread and cheese, tea.

DINNER

Combination soup--yesterday's split soup mixed with succotash chopped fine (a left-over); mutton stew with dumplings, canned green peas, scalloped tomatoes, waffles and honey, black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, lamb's liver and bacon, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Fricassee eggs, green pea pancakes (a left-over), toasted corn bread from breakfast, endive salad, crackers and cheese, apple sauce and cake, tea.

DINNER

Clear soup with noodles, pot roast of beef, mashed turnips, sweet potatoes, French pancakes with liquid sauce, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST

Sliced pineapple, cereal and cream, fried butterfish, large hominy boiled and then browned in fryingpan, whole wheat bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Mutton stew (a left-over), potatoes boiled whole with parsley and butter, creamed toast, doughnuts and cheese, cocoa.

DINNER

Yesterday's clear soup with poached eggs on the surface, oyster pie, carrots, parboiled, then fried; stewed celery, chocolate custard with whipped cream, cake, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit, cereal and cream, bacon, boiled eggs, sally lunn, toast tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Oyster broth in cups (a left-over), scrambled eggs and ham on toast (a left-over), baked potatoes, hot shortcake, junket, sponge cake, tea.

DINNER

Potato soup, cannelloni of beef, breaded and baked (a left-over); fried banana, baked macaroni, orange fritters, black coffee.

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GENEROSITY THE KEYNOTE

Some Interesting Facts About the Late David H.

FUTURE TRADING DOOMED.

Foes of the "Cartwright Anti-Stock-Gambling Bill" Discredited Before the Public.

The defeat of the "Cartwright anti-stock-gambling bill" in the Legislature already is being recognized in several quarters as a mistake and the men who espoused the cause of the "Hewitt bill," which was supported by the rich exchange brokers to give them a "future" trading, are already feeling the weight of their work under public censure and

the Hewitt bill (Sens. Cartwright and Hewitt) which was the instrument used to defeat the Cartwright bill, will expire via a vote in thirty days unless it receives legislative approval. The bill was beaten through a vote of 18 to 12 at the last moment, and it would extend the "bucketshops." This bill was an uninformed legislative act, and the Senate, Senator Cartwright's evidence of the law's failure in stopping all stock gambling in California was years past.

If the opinions of untrampled newspapers forecast truly the public sentiment against all stock gambling—against the big and rich exchange brokers as well as the pernicious "bucketshops"—the prophecy Senator Cartwright made in his closing speech that "this is the law the Legislature will adopt two years hence" will come true.

The wealthy stock gamblers who sought a monopoly through passing the "Hewitt bill" and defeating the "Cartwright bill" had only one newspaper in all California willing to champion their cause. That paper was the San Francisco Call, of which C. W. Hornick is now manager, and whose legislative and political handy man is George Van Smith.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT CROP.

Although falling a little below last year's yield, Southern California has produced this year according to recent indications, about 9000 tons of walnuts valued at approximately \$1,700,000. The walnut industry has by no means reached its zenith as shown by these figures. The demand is constantly growing, while the production advances very slowly.

The total shipments then amounted to 3,300 tons.

The walnut growers are following the orange shippers closely in the care with which they are sorting the fruit. They realize that both prices and demand are built up by assuring a good quality. The customer who buys a pound of walnuts which contains no shrunk or discolored meats comes back for five pounds more, while the sale of one pound of poor nuts kills the demand for many pounds more.

The developing of the budding walnut, which is uniform in size with fuller and sweeter meats, is doing a great deal for the walnut industry. So far this crop is an inconsiderable part of the total shipment but it is increasing each year and the young orchards are being planted in the placenta or budding walnut.

Orange county produces the bulk of the walnuts and the crop there was lighter this year in proportion than in any other part of the State. Whittier, Riverbank and Santa Ana continue, however, to be the principal shipping points. Over-production of walnuts is little feared. The walnut is one crop that requires the most careful selection of both soil and climate conditions. The trees require a not too deep soil and the climate must not be too hot nor too wet. This limits the walnut growing districts even in Southern California to a comparatively narrow area. California nuts and raisins are gradually crossing the line between occasional luxury and general table necessity.

The price to the Eastern wholesaler this year is for No. 1 soft, 15 cents; for hard shell, 14 1/4 cents; for No. 2, 11 cents. The No. 2 walnut, the cheapest included in the general shipments, is equal in quality to the others but is smaller. The seconds or culls are supposed to be consumed at home. Nuts retail in the East as usual from 18 cents to 25 cents a pound.

PEACE ADVOCATE TALKS TO BERKELEY STUDENTS

BERKELEY, April 4.—California hall on the campus of the University of California was filled to the doors yesterday afternoon with an audience composed largely of students, gathered to hear Baron d'Estournelles de Constant speak in the cause of international peace. His subject was "The Campaign in Russia."

A refrigerating dish for dining-tables invented by an Ohioan has a hollow lid, sufficiently large to hold two handfuls of broken ice.

LITTLE BLACK PONY DID IT.

Judge William G. Ewing, at one time a well known lawyer of Quincy, Illinois, and later a famous lecturer on Christian Science, was in a reminiscent humor at a reception given in his honor at Quincy some months ago, and among other incidents of interest told how James A. McDougal was made United States Senator.

"When I was a boy and lived in Bloomington," said the Judge, "McDougal was also a resident of that city and the owner of a handsome little black pony, which was a source of unending pleasure to all boys in the neighborhood, including myself. Scores of times I have seen five or six little fellows on his back at one time."

"Finally, of course, these boys grew up to be men, and scattered, as boys will. Well, McDougal went West. Years afterward I chanced to be in Bloomington and attended a reception being given to McDougal, then United States Senator from California."

"When I was presented to McDougal he looked at me very closely, and then repeated my name several times. 'Ewing, Ewing—there were a number of Ewings, if I remember correctly.'"

"I am William," I said.

"William?" replied McDougal. "I do not recall any William."

"But I was usually called 'Whig,'" I answered. "Don't you remember Whig Ewing, the one who used to ride your little black pony?"

"Well, I should say I do! Whig Ewing, come with me; I want to tell you something," and he drew me aside, saying, "I want to tell you how that little black pony made me United States Senator. It was like this: The Democrats had a clear majority on joint ballot, and to be elected was just a matter of getting the Democratic nomination. I got within one vote of it, and there I stuck. My friends were willing to stay by me indefinitely; but it did not seem fair that I should hold them any longer than one more day, and I told them so."

"Among the Democrats who had not been voting for me was one Barnett whom I began to fancy. I had known him long ago. That night about midnight I went to his hotel and found him in."

"Didn't you once live in Bloomington, Illinois?" I asked.

"He said he did."

"Very well. Do you recall a little black pony on which you and a lot of other boys used to ride?"

"He gave a quick answer in the affirmative."

"And didn't you recall McDougal as one of those boys?" I asked.

"He was on his feet in a minute and had me by the hands, and after looking at me for a moment he said, 'Now you just go back to your hotel and go to bed! I'll do the rest.'"

"I followed his advice," concluded McDougal, "and that's how I came to be United States Senator."—J. H. Rockwell.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Australia will be represented at the meeting of the National Irrigation Congress in Chicago December 5 to 9, writes Elwood Mead referring to the attendance of Hugh McKenzie, minister of public lands of Victoria, and himself at the last congress, Mr. Mead, who is chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria, was president of the Irrigation Congress in 1894 and 1900. He writes from Australia:

"The experience of Mr. McKenzie and myself was most enjoyable and the reports from the Australian press representatives who accompanied our delegation have given the congress a standing in Australia which it did not before possess. Already several gentlemen interested in irrigation have indicated their intention of being present at the next meeting."

Of all the nations, Sweden and Spain have the fewest alien residents.

THE CHARACTER OF MACBETH

A Massive Type of Colossal Conflict Between Good and Evil.

Tragedians of authority have designated Macbeth, among all Shakespeare's characters as the most difficult of adequate representation. In deed, a great embodiment of that character has seldom been seen.

No performance of the part is impressive that does not inspire sympathy, and an actor must possess peculiar and exceptional magnetism in order to inspire sympathy with a man who receives into his home a friend and benefactor, steals to his bedside in the depth of night, and murders him in his sleep. Macbeth should be embodied and displayed as a person who is intrinsically noble, but in whose nature, nevertheless, there are seeds of evil, and who is compelled into crime by a preternatural, infernal agency which he is absolutely powerless to resist. Thus embodied, he is shown as a massive type of agonizing, colossal conflict between good and evil. He arouses imagination, he thrills the mind, if he does not actually touch the heart.

No situation has been devised in English tragedy which is at once as awful, terrible, and pathetic as that in which Macbeth and his Queen are placed at the close of the banquet scene in this play, when they are left alone at the summit of their ambition, their guilty triumph, and their immediate misery.

WHERE ONE AMERICAN EQUALS FOUR JAPS.

Clarence Poe, who has made a thorough first-hand study of manufacturing and commerce in Japan, says that in the Tokyo branch of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company (company which controls 300,000 spindles) the director, speaking from the experience of one of the greatest and best conducted industries in Japan, declared: "Your skilled factory laborers in America or England will work four sides of a ring frame; our unskilled laborer may work only one." "A young Englishman in another factory declared: 'It takes five men here to do work that I and my mate would take care of at home.' An American vice-consul told me that it takes three or four times as much Japanese as foreign labor to look after an equal number of looms. A Japanese expert just back from Europe declared recently that Lancashire labor is more expensive than ours, but really cheaper."

In a similar vein, in his article in the April World's Work, Mr. Poe goes on to show by expert testimony and statistics that in Japan as elsewhere "cheap labor is found to be the most expensive in the long run."

HONORS EXTRADITION REQUEST

SACRAMENTO, April 4.—Governor Johnson yesterday honored the request of the governor of Oregon for the extradition of Pete Dillon, now under arrest at San Francisco. Dillon is wanted in the north for the theft of diamond rings valued at about \$200, which he stole from a partner.

Seventy square feet of belt surface per minute will transmit one horsepower.

Women need, on the average, about nine-tenths the nourishment required by men.

AWAKENING OF INTEREST

Irrigation and Development Possibilities of the West and Southwest.

The awakening of interest in the larger eastern centers of population in irrigation and development possibilities of the west and the southwest is evidenced by an interview with Judge Charles F. Fishback, an irrigation authority, which recently was sought and given space in the New York Sun. Mr. Fishback is the chairman of the Chicago Board of control of the Nineteenth National Irrigation Congress, to meet in Chicago this year, and it was in this capacity that he spoke for the New York paper.

Mr. Fishback was described as having arrived in New York on the crest of a wave of optimism, and in his talk he touched upon financial conditions in the west, the reciprocity measure, the Chicago Association of Commerce trade expansion tour of the Orient and the importance to both Chicago and the country as a whole of the Irrigation Congress this year.

"Financial conditions in the west are on the mend," he is quoted, "and everybody recognizes that since January 1, there has been an upward trend. The market for bonds on the natural resources of the country has improved. I never have known a better outlook in this direction than there is today."

"The Chicago Association of Commerce, which has lent its support to the work of the National Irrigation Congress, is about to send a party of its members to China. This movement is in line with the great interest which Chicago is taking in developing not alone the resources and commerce of our west, but the Orient as well."

"The outlook for the development of the arid lands of the West has never been better. Many persons do not appear to realize that the government is spending \$48,000,000 in the development of huge irrigation enterprises in arid land states in addition to the tremendous expenditures already made. The importance of this work is illustrated by the fact that President Taft is to address the Irrigation Congress this year, this being the first time the organization ever has been promised the privilege of having the president for its guest."

"The work of interesting the people of the United States in this convention would seem to be a matter of supererogation, for all the newspapers of the country, practically speaking, have from time to time been generous in their treatment of accounts concerning the relation of increased development to the cost of food stuffs and so on. The congress will probably attract the attention of half a million people in Illinois alone this year. Farmers, merchants and manufacturers have nothing but confidence in the general outlook for the year."

Mr. Fishback, who is a partner in one of the big bond houses of the country, has lived in California, New York and Chicago and is capable of keen observation, both because of his business training and his travels. Recently he left Chicago to spend a month in England as personal missionary of the Irrigation Congress.

PHOENIX BUILDING BURNS.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 4.—The Holmes building, which was occupied by a number of business establishments and offices, was gutted by fire here yesterday. The total loss is \$25,000.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WHEN you don't advertise nobody knows that you are doing business, and it won't be long before you'll not know it yourself.

and in the days when the mining properties which Mr. Moffat touched with his hands were pouring into his coffers streams of gold, an astonished friend in the East received word that he, the friend, had just cleared up \$1000,000 in a little deal in the West. The friend didn't know up to that moment, that he had any financial interests in the West. It appeared that Mr. Moffat, seeing a possibility in a certain deal, had set aside a little block of stock for his friend, crediting him for it at the merely nominal original value. In a few months that stock advanced \$100,000 in value and the unsuspecting friend reaped the proceeds.

One Christmas Day he decided that some of the employees in his Denver bank were deserving of a larger share in the institution's prosperity. He thereupon gave the cashier one for \$100,000 and the assistant cashier one for \$75,000.

Then there is the oft repeated story of how Mr. Moffat once made an involuntary gift. It has a sequel not generally known. An excited man broke into his office at the bank one day, and brandishing a bottle filled with liquid, demanded of the banker all the money he had immediately at hand. "I've explosive enough in this bottle to blow this place to atoms if I drop it," the visitor said, "and it drops unless I get the money."

Then he got it some \$20,000—afterward making a safe escape, but leaving the bottle behind, which it was discovered contained nothing more dangerous than castor oil. Several arrests on suspicion were made, but it was generally believed that the right man never was caught. Such was not the case, however, according to a friend of Mr. Moffat; the banker did get the culprit, but moved by his tale of a destitute family, forgave him and gave him an opportunity to repay the money. The man did so, and became one of Mr. Moffat's most loyal supporters.

There is the case of "Tom" Gay, former headwaiter at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Moffat used to stay while in New York. One day the millionaire noticed that the waiter was looking run down in health.

"I'm going to Europe," he said. "Do you want to go along?"

"Do you mean it?" faltered Tom Gay.

"Certainly I mean it," answered his patron. "I want you to go."

And he went. When they left on the steamer a curious scene was presented at the dock. The ten times millionaire had a host of friends to see him off, including a dozen prominent bankers and officials of mining companies, two United States Senators, three Congressmen and one ex-Congressman, while "Tom Gay" was surrounded by all the waiters, bell-boys and stewards that the Fifth Avenue and other large hotels could spare.

He treated Gay as his guest throughout the trip, and when he came back explained that it was not a freak on his part to take the head waiter, but simply a recognition of his worth as a hard working, industrious man. He even insisted on paying the head waiter's wages while he was away, and sent his wife and family on a trip to Canada. Today "Tom" Gay runs a hotel in Seymour, Conn., and owns a ranch in Colorado that Mr. Moffat gave him. When he heard that his old patron was dead, Mr. Gay said of him.

"There was never a man that worked in the old Fifth Avenue and died without leaving enough to give himself a decent funeral but what I had him buried and had a bill for the expenses sent to Mr. Moffat. Mr. Moffat would always send on his check without any questions. Besides, if the dead man had left a family that was at all in needy circumstances and Mr. Moffat heard about it he would always send a substantial check."

COCONUT GROWING.

One Producer Grows Five Million Nuts a Year—Industry is Profitable

United States Consular report: A coconut tree in the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago begins to produce nuts in four or five years after planting, and reaches maturity in twelve or fourteen years. The average life of a healthy tree is fifty years, often very much longer. The production of nuts does not average more than two per mature tree. At present coconuts for export are involved at \$12 to \$22, a probable average of \$14 per 1000, copra at 4 to 5 cents per pound, and the oil at 20 cents a gallon. The nuts are mostly shipped to Philadelphia and New York, the copra to Europe and the oil to the other West India Islands.

Coconut trees are planted about 150 to the acre and fifteen to eighteen feet apart. Unskilled labor, coolie labor chiefly, is paid 30 to 40 cents per day, while the pickers get 50 cents per 1000, and a higher wage if the trees are very tall. In some sections the trees are being affected with bud rot, but every effort known to science is being used to limit the spread of the disease. It is not, however, generally prevalent, but works most injury in sections where there is too much moisture. Insect pests have also to be contended with, but these thus far have not caused much alarm among the producers. The natural death rate of the trees, as stated by a leading horticulturist, does not exceed five per 1000, and 5 to 10 per cent in sections of plantation where the bud rot prevails.

The coconut industry is considered very profitable, and is rapidly growing here. The largest producer grows 5,000,000 nuts a year, another 3,000,000, while the remainder are mostly small producers.

The shells are looked upon as waste, except as they rot and become fertilizer, or when used on large estates for road making. An effort was made a few years ago to utilize the fiber as a commercial product, but the effort proved unsuccessful, probably because it was not carried out on the right lines.

DUBLIN 'PASSES UP' LOYAL ADDRESS TO KING GEORGE

DUBLIN, April 4.—The corporation of Dublin voted, 42 to 9, to "proceed with the next business" when a resolution proposing a loyal address on the occasion of King George's approaching visit was introduced at a meeting yesterday.

If Canada's wheat crop last year had been shipped by rail, each car holding 15 tons, it would have made a continuous train 1350 miles long.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES. By Regina Bacon.

Among the interesting events that are taking place at the high school this year, the most interesting is to come off next week, namely the oratorical contest. In the preliminary or class contests which take place the end of this week and beginning of next week, the following members are going to compete:

Seniors—Alexander Badger, Dwight Stevenson (Tropico), Granville McClure, Emily Ellis (Tropico).

Juniors — Ruth Pierce, Marie Schuarze, Tirzah Snell (Tropico), Marie Kirk and Harold Story (Tropico).

Sophomores—Alma Turner (Tropico), Elizabeth Byrket, Ida Wright, Blanch Lyons.

Freshmen—Blythe Munroe, Jennie Boring (Tropico), and Hazel Royce.

The winners in the class contests will then compete for the \$20 prize in the "big" contest after the spring vacation.

Although we are all very interested in the great oratorical contest, yet we have not neglected the athletics. A series of very exciting inter-class baseball games are now almost completed. In the Sophomore-Freshman game, the Freshmen won a glorious victory, as they did in the Senior-Freshman game which followed. The Seniors were able to overcome the Juniors, although the game was a close one, and also the Sophomores. The Junior-Freshman was won by the Juniors.

The number of students is increasing steadily. We have just had two new entries.

Among the many additions to our already large library, the most valued one was the new Standard Dictionary just added.

The Stylus, our school paper, will appear before long. This is to be the Freshman number, and as the Freshmen declare, it will be even better than the Sophomore, which was an exceptionally good number. We have great and high hopes for the ambitious Freshmen!

This past week a photographer has been visiting our school, taking the pictures of the different classes. As this man did very good work, many of the students were glad to have a chance to purchase the good pictures of their classmates.

The Juniors will give an entertainment on April 21st. The program will be rendered by the Junior Singers, and as every one knows how good they are, the Juniors are expecting to make this the great success of the year.

GIGANTIC CLOSING-OUT SALE.

The Burbank Economy Store, G. H. Woods, proprietor, is having a mammoth closing-out sale of \$8,000 worth of dry goods, shoes, ladies' and gents' furnishings, goods, etc. The sale commenced April 1st, and will continue until the last article in the store is sold. A prize of five three patterns, 10 yards each, was given to the first five women who got into the store opening day. But the principal inducement to purchasers is the very reasonable prices put upon every article in this immense stock of goods; than which there was never such another like it. That the sale is bona fide every one acquainted with G. W. Wood, the proprietor, is well assured.

DARING CAR ROBBERY.

The "hold-up" of a car on the Los Angeles Inter-Urban line last Tuesday was the occasion of some excitement in Tropico last Wednesday morning. The affair happened in the city of Los Angeles, some distance northeast of Edendale. The car was on the way from Casa Verdugo to Los Angeles. The passengers were nearly all Los Angeles people. The two robbers were Los Angeles "crooks," and no novices. They obtained several hundred dollars of "booty." The scene of the affair was in a part of the city of Los Angeles that is not policed and never has been. The robbers entered the car at Ivanhoe. They lined up the passengers outside the car, along with the conductor and motorman, and after completing their pilferings, re-entered the car with the motorman, whom they forced to take them into the city and let them off at Echo Park. At that point they bade the motorman adios, gave him a quarter, told him to be a good boy and run on into the city and tell his tale of woe—which he did with alacrity. The victims of the robbery were carried into the city by the "next car." The robbers were met by an automobile and were soon swallowed up and lost within the whirl of the great city, as completely as if the earth had opened up and enveloped them. The scene of their exploit was soon occupied by officers of the law, who looked over the ground and are still looking.

A boy and his mother may agree pretty well on other subjects, but they can never get together on the proper date to begin going barefooted.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Parent-Teachers' Association members are the guests this afternoon of the teachers of Tropico school—Mrs. Martha McClure, principal, and the Misses Bond, Hunter, Borthick, Ingraham and Cornwell.

A program is being rendered as follows—vocal selection by Miss Pearl Harrison of Tropico; instrumental music by Miss Edna Crane of Burbank; Helen Morgan will accompany Rachael McClure, who will render a violin solo.

After the program a question box will be used to bring forth discussion on live topics of interest. Then will follow appropriate Easter refreshments served by the teachers.

School Notes.

School closes today for the spring vacation of a week.

Miss Helen Ingraham will spend her vacation in San Diego.

Miss Bond will move to Tropico after vacation and will remain during the rest of the term. She has been living with her mother in Los Angeles, but that lady has gone north for a few months; hence the change.

Onto the car at Park and off at San Fernando road. That is the usual habit of Miss Borthick five mornings of the week. But she has had to explain to many friends just why she was carried on past Fernando road across the railroad and away to Ivanhoe on a sunshiny morning recently. The laugh was surely on her.

The Tropico school baseball nine is playing West Glendale today. Our boys have never yet been defeated, and we do not anticipate anything disastrous today.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

An important decision handed down by the supreme court of the state was that in the case of Robinson vs. Fawkes. The case was first brought in the Superior court of Los Angeles by Mr. Robinson, the lumber dealer of Burbank, against J. W. Fawkes for lumber sold to contractor who failed to complete his contract to build a house for Fawkes. The case was decided in the Superior court in favor of the plaintiff and was carried to the Appellate court and decision reversed. Then it was carried to the Supreme court of the state and the decision of the Appellate court was sustained. The importance of the decision lies in the fact that an owner of a building is not held for the contractor's liabilities unless the law is strictly complied with.

WAS THE ATTACK WARRANTED?

It is very much to be regretted that any leader of Christian evangelism should have lent his ear to the slanderous tongue of the hidden, but no less malignant enemies of a young business man of this community and felt impelled thereby to make a vicious attack upon the business concern with which he is connected, with the apparent purpose of casting discredit upon it in the minds of his hearers. If it was deemed advisable to hold the young man up as an example of warning to the erring, why should others by whom he is employed in a business way be singled out and assailed as offenders upon whom punishment should descend? The young man in question pleads guilty to the ownership of a building in the city of Tropico in which offending billiard tables are kept. But he denies that he either owns the tables or runs them. The tables are owned by Mr. Amil Moniot, who rents the use of them to men of adult age only, and then only to orderly and well behaved gentlemen. Boys are excluded from, and neither liquor nor profanity is allowed on the premises. Gambling in any form is strictly prohibited. In fact, nothing of any character that would be insufferable in any respectable gentleman's parlor is permitted in this room.

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE.

8,000 acres fenced in three fields. Mostly hog tight. 500 acres good farming land. Well watered. Oak timber, makes wood enough to pay for place. Houses, barns and corrals. Pasture 1000 head of cattle the year round. Plenty of acorns for hogs. Good road 20 miles from railroad. This is an ideal stock ranch. A snap at \$10 per acre. J. E. SHUEY, Tropico, Cal.

BURBANK STREET IMPROVEMENT

A subscription list circulated by J. W. Fawkes for the improvement of Olive from the S. P. R. R. to the post-office met with generous donations by several wide-awake residents of this vicinity and with the co-operation of Supervisor Pridham, the work will be begun right away.

If hydrogen gas be burned in liquid air it will produce steam in the form of snow.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Reverend C. Blanchard Hatch of the First Presbyterian church of Tropico, will exchange pulpits at the morning service on Sunday the 9th inst. with Rev. Dr. Compton of the Second Presbyterian church of Los Angeles. Dr. Chapman is an eloquent preacher and should have a houseful of hearers. Dr. Compton will act as moderator of the congregational meeting to be held at the close of the morning service for the purpose of confirming the call of Rev. C. B. Hatch to the pastorate of the church.

The subject of Rev. Hatch's evening sermon will be "Thought For e, and Some Mistakes About It." We infer from this statement of the topic that the sermon will have to do, to some extent at least, with that much-discussed question of the influence of mind over matter. There is one feature of Mr. Hatch's discourses that deserve for them a much larger auditory than they are wont to have, and that is their profound scholarship and instructiveness, as well as their powerful moral and spiritual uplift. It not infrequently happens that we go to the city and crowd ourselves into a suffocating assembly room at the expense of a dollar or two, to hear a talk of some noted speaker that does not begin to have the power and effectiveness for good that these plain and priceless talks of Mr. Hatch do. Men of Tropico, you should give Mr. Hatch an attentive hearing. He will help you, not only to live a worthy life, but to enjoy it while you do live.

SOURCE OF THE AMAZON.

Dr. Wilhelm Sievers Finds It on San Lorenzo Mountain.

At this late day the ultimate source of the Amazon is revealed to us. It is strange that the solution has been so long delayed, the facts about the heads of nearly all the great rivers are well known. We know the glaciers that give birth to the Rhine, and the literature on the sources of the Nile and the Congo is very large. Perhaps the greatest of all rivers was neglected in this respect because South American exploration was rather out of fashion while explorers were gridironing Africa with 1400 pioneer routes.

But Dr. Wilhelm Sievers has solved the problem, and now we have the story of his search and a map of his discoveries. He is one of the authorities on South American geography, and his latest explorations were among the Peruvian Andes in the neighborhood of the headwaters of the Marañon, as the upper Amazon is called. Sievers has discovered the facts about the water parting between the streams that break through the western mountains to the Pacific and those that swell the floods of the three upper sources of the Marañon. He found that the great Italian explorer Ramondi was mistaken when he declared that the Nupe was the most important of these sources, for the Lauricocha carries much more water, extends further south, and is the greatest of the Amazon sources.

Dr. Sievers traced this river to its head in a snow mountain called San Lorenzo in the Cordillera de Huayhuash. Here the waters from some glacier fronts are gathered into a stream that forms the little Lake Caballo Coca, 15,580 feet above the sea. Out of this lake flows the pure blue water that forms the most important source of the Marañon. It is further from the sea than any other water that joins the Amazon, and according to common usage among geographers the little stream among the snows of San Lorenzo is entitled to the distinction of being the ultimate source of the Amazon.

The Peruvian maps are wrong in calling Lake Lauricocha the head source of the mighty river. It is about 100 miles to the northeast of the real source. It is not probable that ever again will there be any controversy as to the fountain head of the greatest river in the world, a river that has nearly eighteen thousand miles of navigable highways and a development of deep channels at least twice as extensive as that of the Mississippi basin.—New York Sun.

COUNTY WILL BUY

STONE FOR ROADS.

On recommendation of the highway committee, the supervisors Tuesday called for bids on 32,000 tons of crushed rock for highway work.

The purchase of 16,000 tons from the Acton Rock company for delivery on the San Fernando road work, at \$1.10 a ton, was authorized.

The commission also was authorized to purchase from the Pacific Rock and Gravel company, as emergency supplies, the following: 1400 tons of No. 1 rock at 70 cents; 1400 tons of No. 2 at 70 cents; 1400 tons of screenings at 70 cents; 3000 tons of screenings at 30 cents.

Germany, Russia and Austria exceed the United States in the production of potatoes.

BEGINNING MARRIED LIFE.

Love Itself Will not Stay Unless You Work for It

Brides, little new wives—you do not realize the immense responsibility you have—you do not know how much it is in your own hands to mold your own and your husband's lives into happiness, or to mar them. The destiny of your wedded life is in your hands.

You are happy now, and you say you always will be. Yes, that's the right attitude, but listen, you won't be happy very long unless you work for happiness. Life may always be one grand sweet song for you, but if it is, it will be because you have made it so. Love itself will not stay unless you work for it and make yourself worthy of it. Marriage is not the fulfillment of life—it is the beginning of a fuller, and at the same time, more complex and difficult life.

The bride does not understand this—at least for awhile. She learns later, usually, if she does not her marriage is more or less of a failure. Life is a glad, bewilderful thing to the bride, and she is very likely to follow blindly in the paths of her older women relatives and friends have taken. She is a rudderless thing, the average bride. Love steers at the wheel, but without a compass. Common sense and judgment are needed to point out the best course to be taken and to help love steer into the right ports. For it is only by steering and aiming right that we succeed anything. We get just what we work for and look forward to and hope for in this life. In married life it is the same—if we would make a success of marriage we must aim and steer right.

And that means simply to follow the good, old-fashioned course that our plain, dear old grandmothers followed—the course of sympathy, companionship, co-operation, kindness, womanliness, common sense, industry and thrift, and like them to hold nothing more precious than husband and children and the home that shelters them all.

Alas! that modern women are so unnatural that they need to be told such things—alas, that they do not instinctively, as their grandmothers did, follow in the paths that are naturally concomitant with marriage!

When a woman marries, making a success of her marriage, becomes her business. The first step in that business should be the establishment of a home, and it is her right, too. Wedded couples who board or live with relatives lose much out of life. A young married couple needs to have a home so each can get really acquainted with the other—so they can be their own natural selves. They need a home where they can enjoy one another's society and make love just as much as they please. They need a home of their own to work for and plan for. It is a strong common interest between husband and wife, and the more common interests they have the better.

A woman cannot excuse herself from housekeeping because she is not strong, for a moderate amount of housework is healthful for even frail women. And the lack of furniture or means to set up housekeeping is no excuse for not making a home. Only a little furniture is needed to start with. For it is not the house or the things in it that make a home, but the spirit and the heart of its mistress. A home may be in a cottage or flat or in a mansion or in one room. The essential thing is that the bride love her home because it is the sanctuary of her love and the abiding place of herself and her man. If she loves her home she will devote herself to making it sweet and clean and cozy and as suitable to their needs and as expressive of their individuality as possible. If a woman but love her home, the place, and all who enter it will experience at once that indefinable atmosphere of domesticity which is the halo of a home.—Exchange.

IDAHO BANKER MUST SERVE FIVE YEARS; ALSO CASHIER

BOISE, Idaho, April 4.—A minimum of five years imprisonment in the federal prison was imposed by United States District Judge R. S. Bean today on William F. Kettenbach and George H. Kester, former president and cashier of the Lewiston National bank of Lewiston, Idaho, who were found guilty last night of falsifying reports to the comptroller of the currency.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION VICTORIOUS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—The Democratic organization opposed by the newspapers here won a sweeping victory in the primary election today. James H. Preston, organization candidate for mayor, defeated Mayor J. Barry Mahool by about 9000 plurality. Former Mayor E. Clay Timanus defeated Charles H. Torsch for the Republican mayoralty nomination by a large majority.

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